The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 43. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

GAGE IS THE GUEST.

Commercial Club Bids Him a Warm Official Farewell.

BANQUET AT AUDITORIUM

Next Secretary of the Treasury Talks of Rich and Poor.

URGES TOLERANCE ON BOTH.

H. N. Higinbotham, J. J. Glessner, and Dr. N. D. Hillis Speak.

TRIBUTE OF WILLIAM T. BAKER

The Commercial club bade an official farewell to Lyman J. Gage, the old Chicago banker and new Secretary of the Treasury, last night. To do this in the most hospitable manner the club gave him a complimentary dinner at the Auditorium.

The dinner was served in the large banquet-room on the sixth floor, the tables being in the form of a square. President J. J. Glessner occupied the center of one of the tables running lengthwise of the room. The guest of honor was at his immediate left, and the Rev. N. D. Hillis at his right.

Present at the Dinner.

The following men were present at the dinner, which began at 7 o'clock and was finished shortly after 9:

C. S. Coolidge, A. A. Sprague, John J. Mitchell, O. W. Potter, James B. Forgan, H. W. King, Joseph Leiter, Levi Z. Leiter, John S. Runnells, George M. Pullman, P. D. Armour, George B. Swift, H. H. Kohlsaat, Byron L. Smith, H. N. Higinbotham, S. M. Nickerson, Lyman J. Gage, John J. Glessner, N. D. Hillis, W. T. Baker, E. B. Butler, P. S. Grosscup, H. H. Porter, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Robert T. Lincoln, Marshall Field, John M. Clark, John McLaren, N. B. Ream, D. H. Burnham, George C. Walker, W. R. Harper, C. L. Hutchinson, E. A. Walker, Chauncey J. Blair, Murry Nelson, George W. Smith, Thomas Murdock, Frank O. Lowden, Watson F. Blair, Eugene Cary, C. F. Kimball, H. J. Macfarland, E. F. Lawrence, William J. Chalmers, R. C. Clowry, Arthur J. Caton, A. J. Forbes Leith, J. W. Doane, Orson Smith, John DeKoven, Clarence S. Wadsworth, C. H. McCormick, Owen F. Aldis, F. B. Peabody, James H. Walker, John Cudahy, A. F. Seeberger, Louis Wampold, W. W. Kimball, Henry S. Fitch, H. B. Stone, Henry A. Knott, H. B. Butler, J. L. Houghteling, John V. Farwell Jr., E. G. Keith, W. J. Watson, F. H. Head, E. G. Mason, A. C. McClurg, Martin J. Russell, C. W. Drew, James W. Ellsworth, E. M. Phelps, George B. Hopkins, Franklin B. Lord, James H. Moore, John J. Janes, Livingston Fargo, E. W. Blatchford, Paul Blatchford, A. A. Carpenter, A. A. Carpenter Jr., Leroy W. Fuller, W. A. Fuller, Francis King, W. K. Nixon, Washington Porter, W. H. Rand, Robert S. Hotz, Charlemoh Hotz.

The speechmaking after dinner was begun with a short address by President Glessner. Then William T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade, talked briefly. H. N. Higinbotham followed him, then Mr. Gage, and finally Dr. N. D. Hillis spoke.

Lyman J. Gage Talks.

In answering the kind words that the other speakers pronounced, Mr. Gage had this to say:

"In listening to the laudatory words of my friends who have spoken on your behalf my mind has run rapidly back over the years of our association together to find, if I might, some great word spoken, or some worthy action performed by me, which would justify their words of praise. My mind is troubled because no such recollection can be summoned in its justifying evidence. And yet I know you well enough to believe that, with reasonable abatement for inevitable exaggeration, your words are sincere. The last thing with which any of your could be truthfully charged is that of sycophantic adulation. Strong in convictions, fearless in judgment, and independent in action, you are not open to such a suspicion. How, then, can your present expression be explained?

"I myself am conscious of but one simple merit. Is it because of this that you give me such noble recognition and high honor? The occasion may justify frankness of speech. You are a body of sixty men, each one strong in his individuality; each the embodiment of those forces which directed into the channels of trade, commerce, and manufactures become powerful factors in the world of industrial business. Aggressiveness, enterprise, push, are the characteristics of these forces. Quick to see and to seize opportunity; prompt in defense against all assault from every direction—these are your distinguishing features.

Pleaded for Toleration.

"Now, in this kind of soil, the flowers of poetry are not indigenous. Sentiment, of necessity, yields to the harder facts of life, and your association becomes, in the popular mind, the representative of power rather than of feeling and sympathy.

"This fact has its dangers, on the same principle that 'every virtue has its weak side.' Perceiving this danger, it has been my effort as a humble member of the club to guard this point. I need not particularize. Wisely or unwisely, I have pleaded for toleration, for patience with misunderstanding, for a broad citizenship, not limited to local surroundings; a citizenship which welcomes business success, because it lends power and influence in the larger social life, to which duty and true happiness stand in close relations.

"Do I misinterpret by these thoughts the inner significance of your kindness and cordiality? I hope not; for, if I am right, it is an assurance that your hearts and minds are in generous sympathy with the wide lines to which I have made reference.

"To me personally, however, no such assurance is needed. The history of the club carries the record of many noble deeds, while your discussions and debates, carefully avoiding the details of practical business, have always related to the public good. It is impossible, gentlemen, to exaggerate the value of your past or to overestimate the importance of your future doings. Doubt, fear, distrust, and anxiety cover our fair land with a darkening cloud.

Functional Derangement.

The most advanced medical scientists now recognise that a very large number of so-called diseases are the symptoms of functional derangement—not the result of organic changes. According to the newer view, these perturbations of function find their existing cause in that part of the physical organism known as the emotional centers. Thus a sudden fear may either paralyze or accelerate the heart's action. Overpowering joy may kill. Or if a hundred other ways morbid emotional activity may work various degrees and kinds of outward morbid expression. It is also agreed that drugs and blisters are not effectual remedies. That the emotional centers must be addressed through mental impressions and suggestions. Our own Dr. Heifield has recently written a valuable tract on this theme. Now, in looking over the apparently disordered condition of our social state, the brief résumé I have just given seems to illustrate and perhaps philosophically explain some portion of the phenomena we witness: To illustrate what I mean: A highly respected friend of mine, a lawyer of ability, in a recent letter writes after this fashion: 'You,' he says, 'have not been a worshiper of the golden calf——.' And then, as if the last two words excited disturbed emotions, breaks out thus: 'This is an utterly venal age. Love of money has supplanted that which is humane and noble. The money power has the people by the throat. The people feel it and are writhing under its corrupt and corrupting influences. The feeling of wrong and oppression grows each day. There seems to be no purpose on the part of the moneyed power to settle questions and correct conditions by peaceable means, etc.'

Two Sides of It.

"He indicts society, but files no specifications. He agonizes in eloquent language and demands the indefinite; not a practical suggestion, not a line nor a word as to how—and yet the duties and burdens of our social problems are on him as much as on any.

"On the other hand, from men who are shocked and alarmed by expressions like these I have quoted, which come in from many sides, I hear equally erratic reflections. 'The republic is a failure; we need a strong government,' etc., etc. Now, it seems to me that in both these classes of men emotional excitement has perverted judgment, and both threaten the welfare of the body politic.

"It is unwise to be blind to the dangers in such a situation. Hysteria, though functional in its operation, may induce organic disease. Men of steady minds and strong hearts must, with temperance and charity in the exercise of right reason, find the true path which leads to peace and safety. There are real mistakes to be corrected. We have violated the natural laws which govern in the realm of economics with the same force and power that they do in the physical realm.

"Let the deep interest you really feel in the problems of the people be known to all the people. They know your strength, power, and influence. Let them experience in a larger measures your sympathy, your sense of justice, and your love.

"A personal word and I am done:

"Called to new and untried duties, I am strengthened and encouraged by your expressions of confidence. They will stimulate zeal and fidelity, and if, when my service is ended, it can be said of me: 'He tried faithfully to serve, not a class, not a coterie, but the country as a whole,' I shall then merit the good words which you now so trustfully bestow."

The Earlier Speechmaking.

The speechmaking which led up to the above address from the lips of Mr. Gage was opened with President Glessner's brief remarks, eulogistic of the guest of the evening. He referred to Mr. Gage's long business life in this city and what he had done for Chicago in its upbuilding to a commercial and financial point of vast importance. He complimented the incoming administration on its selection of Mr. Gage for the Treasury portfolio and prophesied a wise and able conduct of the office.

W. T. Baker's Address.

W. T. Baker, who was the first formal speaker, talked feelingly of his intimate connection with Mr. Gage as a business-man and friend, and as his able predecessor in the Presidency of the World's Fair, and in the Presidency of the Civic Federation, both of which organizations had owed their success to the strong foundations left by Mr. Gage.

He declared that though the loss of Mr. Gage would be irreparable to Chicago, yet he rejoiced in the great gift which President-elect McKinley had bestowed upon the Nation. Though a Democrat, he was willing to confess with enthusiasm that the Republican President had acted with the wisdom born of a nonpartisan patriotism in his appointment of such an able financier as Gage to the most important position in the Cabinet.

"I am sure," he said, "that the appointment of Mr. Gage inaugurates an era of common sense in the management of our national finances. In Mr. Gage we shall watch with confidence the success of the business-man in politics."

Mr. Baker related a number of personal anecdotes of Mr. Gage and remarked that the loss of his personality would indeed give Chicago the blues.

H. N. Higinbotham's Tribute.

Mr. Higinbotham said:

"The distinction that has come to one of our number and to one of the citizens of this community, however it may be accepted as a great honor to the individual, is in a broader and a prouder sense a tribute to a citizenship of which he is preëminently the type, a citizenship that, born of the sturdy, earnest, conservative conditions of the East, created a new civilization from which has sprung a city whose commerce challenges the admiration of the world.

"The selection of Mr. Gage for, in my opinion, the chief portfolio of the General Government, gives a sweeping significance to the national idea. It is a recognition of patience in days of doubt, of courage and patriotic zeal in time of trial, of steadfastness of purpose, and of abiding faith in providence and the principles of our federation.

Gage as a Type.

"It detracts from the claim of no one to say that in every important and definite purpose looking to the consummation of a future condition of Chicago and the Northwest that has reached a grandeur exceeding the most exalted prophecy Mr. Gage has given to the occasion and to the hour a devotion, a zeal, a fortitude, and sagacity actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives, and effective in the highest degree. And at this time, and for this reason, he has been selected for a post of great distinction; because in his general character, scope, breadth, and endowment he stands for the spirit that has controlled and the inspiration that has directed Chicago and the West to a place at the summit of modern human achievement.

"In closing I wish to express the faith that abides with me, that the little handful of men to whom will be committed the destinies of this great Nation during the closing years of this eventful century will so wisely and conscientiously administer its affairs that the sun when it shines forth on the first morning of the next century will wake a people at peace with all the world, happy, contented, and prosperous."

Resolutions Presented.

Following Mr. Higinbotham Mr. Gage spoke as reported above. As Mr. Gage ceased speaking President Glessner presented him a beautifully engraved and bound copy of resolutions passed by the club at its meeting Jan. 31. These resolutions were bound in morocco, the book being trimmed with gold.

Dr. Hillis Speaks.

Following this incident came the final words of the evening, spoken by the Rev. N. D. Hillis, as follows:

"In all ages the measure of the civilization of a city has been the quality of man it reveres and loves. Unfortunately modern cities, like ancient capitals, have not always crowned their best men. The words of Lord Bacon are typical: 'I leave my name and fame to foreign lands, and to mine own countrymen when long time be passed.'

"It is to the lasting praise and credit of our city, and proves how high our people have risen in the scale of civilization that during his lifetime this city hath honored him whom tonight the Commercial club doth honor.

"Nearly forty heated and strenuous years have passed since Mr. Gage first entered our city. His manner of life we all know. His ideals have not been hidden under a bushel. He has tried to put honor into commerce, patriotism into politics, justice into law, good will into trade, and to secure equality of privileges for poor and rich alike. Thrice hath he been at the head of the reform movements of this city, antagonizing corruption and boodling, laboring for the merit system, opposing the machine politics of city, State, and nation, seeking ever to promote a higher civic life.

"And now, in honoring him, our people have unconsciously revealed their own ideals. That an independent Republican, who has sometimes voted against his party,

(Continued on fifth page.)

PLAN TO BEAT MAGRUDER.

FULVER SAID TO BE HATCHING A PLOT AGAINST THE JUDGE.

Corporation Attorney Understood to Demand the Jurist's Scalp as the Price of Loyal Services Rendered Pease and Other Like Types of Machine Followers—Movement Is Denounced Without Regard to Party Affiliations.

The term of office of five of the seven Judges of the Supreme Court will expire next June. They are Chief Justice Benjamin D. Magruder of Chicago and Associate Justices David J. Baker of Cairo, Jacob W. Wilkin of Danville, Jesse J. Phillips of Hillsboro, and James H. Cartwright of Oregon.

Judge Magruder has served twelve years. He was elected the first time to fill out an unexpired term. He gave such general satisfaction that neither of the great political parties held a judicial convention in this district, comprising Cook, Du Page, Lake, Will, and Kankakee Counties, for the last judicial election in 1888. It was generally understood Judge Magruder was to be given a reëlection without opposition.

Though he has gathered added laurels by his independent, fearless, and impartial course during the last nine years and has won the admiration of the bar of the entire country by his clear reasoning and strong grasp of the facts in all cases which have been before him, there is talk of opposition this time.

Opposed to Judge Magruder.

A coterie of railroad attorney's under the leadership of A. W. Pulver, a "gang" politician, and the general attorney of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, is laying plans to prevent the renomination of Judge Magruder, because he has been more independent and fearless in his decisions respecting corporations than suits the temper of this clique.

Mr. Pulver stands high in the councils of Sheriff "Jim" Pease, who has so long been carrying the Twenty-fifth Ward in his political vest pocket, and none other than he was selected for the most recent coup of that boss.

To prevent the Republicans of Lake View from shaking themselves loose from the grip of Sheriff Pease and his retainers, Attorney Pulver girded up his loins and got him hastily to John M. Smyth, Chairman of the Republican County Executive committee, and presented a list of election judges and clerks for the Twenty-fifth Ward. He went directly to Mr. Smyth's business office, and, securing the Chairman's "O. K.," went just as hastily to the Board of Election Commissioners and had the notices sent out. He arrived there three hours before Lloyd J. Smith's list was received. Smith had been duly selected to make up a list for the Twenty-fifth Ward, and represented the overwhelming Republican sentiment of the ward.

Named as Rivals.

It is understood that Judge Edmund W. Burke of the Circuit Court of Cook County, whose term also expires this year, and Pro-

(Continued on third page.)

RESCUES THE VAN RAALTE'S CREW.

Fire Tug Chicago Takes the Men Aboard and Supply Boat Sinks to Its Gunwales.

The crew of the big supply tug A. C. Van Raalte was rescued from the sinking boat in the Calumet River, near the Ninety-second street bridge, by the fire tug Chicago, just before midnight last night. The rescued men, although well nigh exhausted, declined to be taken ashore, and continued their efforts to keep the craft afloat. The boat's fires were out and the vessel sunk to the gunwales with every prospect of reaching the bottom before daylight.

The rescued men were:

Roswell C. Smith, Captain.
James Inman, engineer.
George Grey, fireman.
John Market, George Smith, and John Smith, crew.

While returning to its dock late yesterday afternoon from the intermediate crib off Sixty-eighth street and bucking a tremendous ice floe the tug sprung a leak and began to fill. For four hours the boat, under a full head of steam, battled with the ice in an effort to reach its dock before the water reached the boilers. At 10 o'clock the almost water-logged boat steamed into the Calumet River, the crew standing knee-deep in water. When within a few hundred feet of the dock and near the Ninety-second street bridge the hole widened and the water rushed in with resistless force. The fires were at once extinguished and by midnight the boat was sunk to its gunwales.

The Chicago, in command of Capt. William J. Swenie, responded promptly to signals of distress, and when the crew was safe on board the pumps on the Chicago were brought into service, and at an early hour this morning the Van Raalte was still afloat.

The Van Raalte left the harbor early yesterday morning to take supplies to the workmen at the intermediate crib. The trip to the crib was difficult on account of the ice, but after two hours' hard work the boat reached its destination without serious injury.

Capt. Smith said this morning he thought the false bottom of the boat had been broken through by the ice. He thinks the vessel can be raised without heavy damage.

The Van Raalte is owned by Ross & Ross, contractors. The craft had an exciting experience in the ice off Fifty-third street on the night of Feb. 1. It was on its way to the harbor from the Sixty-eighth street crib, when it was hemmed in by the pack, and for twenty hours the crew was compelled to work without rest or food, trying to cut through the ice and pumping to keep the leaking craft afloat.

EIGHTEEN WIVES POISON HUSBANDS.

Hungarian Women Grow Tired of Matrimonial Ties and Sever Them by Murder.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Vienna, Feb. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—A story of wholesale murder reaches here from a small village in Hungary. It appears that there was a large number of wives in the village who were desirous of ridding themselves of their husbands. Eighteen of them procured poison, which they administered to their husbands with fatal results. The murders have caused the greatest excitement among the peasants.

GUESTS FLEE FROM FIRE.

TWENTY-FIVE OCCUPANTS OF THE ARGYLE HOTEL ESCAPE.

Big Blaze in G. F. Foster, Son & Co.'s Madison Street Uniform Concern, Next Door to the Hostelry, Recalls Fatalities of Two Years Ago—Flames Light Up the Sky Fantastically at Early Morning and Work Damages of Over $115,000.

For the second time in two years guests of the Argyle Hotel, No. 174 Madison street, were besieged by fire this morning. Early in 1895 seven persons were burned to death; just before 1 o'clock this morning all of the twenty-five occupants of the house escaped, but their awakening and departure from the hotel were accomplished with lightning speed.

The fire which thus threatened life started in the building at No. 172 Madison street, adjoining the Argyle. It blazed up from the rear of the second floor of the old four-story building, the upper three floors of which are occupied by G. H. Foster & Sons, makers of secret order uniforms and equipment. The loss entailed is estimated at $115,000.

The Injured.

Five were injured at the fire. They are:

De Lacey, Joseph, pipeman, company No. 40; struck on hand by falling glass; fingers partly severed.
Gillespie, James, Argyle guest, overcome by smoke; rescued by James Thompson and Thomas Duncan, also hotel guests.
Jaumer, Annie, cashier in restaurant, overcome by smoke; rescued by firemen.
Vernon, Harry, bystander; struck on head by a nozzle; removed in an ambulance.
Woman, unknown, overcome by smoke on top floor of building at No. 170 Madison street; rescued by Harry Vernon.

Losses Exceed $115,000.

Following is a detailed table of the property losses:

No. 172 Madison street—
First floor—W. H. Schimpferman & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, damage on stock, $10,000; partly insured. Damage on building, $30,000; insured.
Second, third, and fourth floors—G. F. Foster Sons & Co., loss $50,000; insured. Warren Silver company, workshop; damage $2,000.
No. 174 Madison street—
First floor—Greengard Bros., saloon, slightly damaged by smoke and water.
Second floor—Argyle Hotel, damage slight.
Third and fourth floors—G. F. Foster Sons & Co., damage $25,000; insured.
No. 176 Madison street—
B. F. Chase, sign painter, damage slight.

Building a Tinder Box.

No. 172 was a tinder-box, and with the start it had there was no checking the fire until the three upper floors had been completely destroyed with their contents. The efforts to keep the flames in the rear proved unavailing, and after the ladders had been placed in position and great volumes of water poured into the front windows the flames suddenly broke out and drove the firemen from their positions.

The first call for the Fire Department was followed within five minutes by a second alarm, and that in turn within ten minutes by a third.

SAVE THE PIECES.



The New Secretary of the Navy May Wish to Patch Them Together.

LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT GETTYSBURG NOV. 19, 1863.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

WINDOW GLASS TRUST RAISES PRICES.

Advance of 2 1-2 Per Cent in Central and Western Districts—List of Discounts.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg and Western selling agencies of the window glass manufacturers, meeting at Chicago, advanced prices 2½ per cent, beginning March 1, in the Central and Western districts. This does not include the Atlantic, Pacific, and gulf coast districts, where imported glass comes into competition.

The manufacturers abolished the rebate system, quoting instead flat prices. The discounts are as follows: On orders of less than carlots, discount 70 and 5 per cent off; carlots, 75 and 2½ off; 2,000 boxes, 75 and 5 off; and on 5,000-box orders, 75 and 5 and 2½ off.

The Manufacturers' committee will meet with the Eastern jobbers in New York next week to establish a list of discounts for the Eastern trade.

E. O. Frazee, sales agent of the Pittsburg Glass company, said that the reports that the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association had been injured, or that it was about to dissolve, was entirely wrong, as the agencies were never in a better condition. All the factories are busy with orders enough to assure steady work. Buying in the East has been heavy, and the Western trade is improving.

IN HONOR OF ARMY AND NAVY CORPS.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Give Their Final Ceremonious Event —Brilliant Affair.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The reception tendered the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps tonight by President and Mrs. Cleveland was the final ceremonious event of their administration and a brilliant climax to the preceding events of the season.

Mrs. Cleveland wore one of her most becoming gowns—pale blue satin, décolleté bodice, with a bertha of rose point lace, her ornaments being her diamond necklace, and white camellias in her hair. The President was as cordial as ever and extended the usual welcome to his guests. Gen. Wilson made the presentations.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, who, with Miss Gilder, are guests of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

DOLPHIN FIRES AT THREE FRIENDS.

United States Dispatch Boat Stops the Filibusters' Tug by Two Shots.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The residents of Pilot Town and Mayport were startled on Wednesday evening by the boom of a heavy cannon, which was shortly followed by another report. The search lights of the dispatch boat Dolphin, which is guarding the mouth of the river to prevent filibusters from going out, were flashing and disclosed the Three Friends.

The Three Friends had started out in the evening so as to be outside at daylight and look for incoming vessels, and upon crossing the bar was greeted by a blast from the Dolphin's whistle, which it answered and continued on its way. The Dolphin then fired twice at it, and the tug came about and ran alongside the dispatch boat. The Three Friends is now lying at the wharf at Pilot Town.

BERLIN REGARDS IT AS A RUSE.

German Diplomatists Believe the Greek Government Is Not Serious in Its Attitude.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, Feb. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—I learn on first rate authority that Europe regards the departure of the Greek torpedo boat Ffotilla and Premier Delyannias' threatening speech yesterday merely as demonstrations whose object is to enable the Greek Government to make a good figure before its own nation, and in the certain expectation that a majority of the powers will not admit its active encroachment in Crete. Diplomatic treatment of the Cretan question cannot sanction the cession of Crete to Greece, though possibly at most it may permit the establishment of a limited suzerainty of the Sultan over the island.

STEINITZ IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Famous Chess Expert in Retirement at Moscow Suffering from Mental Disorder.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Dr. Steinitz, the chess expert, is suffering from mental disorder and has been placed in the Morosoff private hospital at Moscow.

Gen. Shelby Still Unconscious.

Adrian, Mo., Feb. 11.—Gen. J. O. Shelby's condition at noon today was reported to be unchanged from that of last night. He is unconscious and very weak.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Clearing, slightly colder.
Sun rises at 7:03 a. m.; sets at 5:29 p. m.
Moon sets at 3:48 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ALGIERS	First Bismarck.	
DEL. B. WATR	Illinois	
GENOA	Scandia	Ems.
LIVERPOOL		Pavonia.
NEW YORK	Havel	Weimar.
NEW YORK	Germanic	
QUEENSTOWN		Adriatic.
SOUTHAMPT N'St.	Paul	Spree.
SOUTHAMPT N	Trave	

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SCORN FOR THE EMBLEM.

Spaniards Search Passengers on American Vessels.

CUBAN HORRORS ALL TRUE.

Could Cleveland See Them He'd Declare War by Cable.

DELAY ONLY PROLONGS BUTCHERY

[BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.]

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—On the boat which carried me from Cuba to Key West were three young girls who had been exiled for giving aid to the insurgents. The brother of one of them, Miss Clemencia Arango, is in command of the Cuban forces in the field near Havana. More than once the sister has joined him there and has seen fighting and carried back dispatches to the junta in Havana.

So for this she and two other young women, who were also suspected, were ordered to leave the island. I happened to sit next to Miss Arango at table on the steamer. I found that she was not an Amazon, or a Joan of Arc, or a woman of the people, with a machete in one hand and a Cuban flag in the other.

She was a well-bred, well-educated young person, who spoke three languages, and dressed as you see girls dress on Fifth avenue after church on Sunday. This is what the Spaniards did to these girls:

Women Stripped and Searched.

After ordering them to leave the island on a certain day they sent detectives to their houses on the morning of that day and had them undressed and searched to discover if they were carrying letters to the junta at Key West and Tampa. They then, an hour later, searched them at the custom-house as they were leaving for the steamer.

They searched them thoroughly, even to the length of taking off their shoes and stockings, and fifteen minutes later, when the young ladies stood at last on the deck of an American vessel, with the American flag hanging from the stern, the Spanish officers followed them there and demanded that a cabin should be furnished them, to which the girls might be taken, and they were then again undressed and searched for the third time.

The Spanish officers with red crosses for bravery on their chests and gold lace on their cuffs strutted scowlingly about the deck while this was being done, and chancing to find a Cuban suspect among the passengers, ordered him to be searched also, only they did not give him the privacy of a cabin, but stripped him of his clothes on the main deck of this American vessel before a gaping crowd of passengers and the skulking ship's Captain and his crew.

Red Tape About Leaving.

In order to leave Havana it is first necessary to give notice of your wish to do so by sending your passport to the Captain-General, who looks up your record, and after twenty-four hours, if he is willing to let you go, vises your passport and so signifies that your request is granted. After you have complied with that requirement of martial law and the Captain-General has agreed to let you depart, and you are on board an American vessel, the Spaniards' control over you and your movements ceases; they relinquish all their rights when they give you back your passport.

The case of the Barrundia justifies such a supposition. It was then shown that while a passenger or a member of a crew is amenable to the "common law" of the country in the port in which the vessel lies, he is not to be disturbed for political offenses against its government.

Case of Barrundia.

When the officers of Guatemala went on board a vessel of the Pacific Mail line and arrested Barrunda, who was a revolutionist, and then shot him between decks, the American Minister who had permitted this outrage was immediately recalled, and the letter recalling him, which was written by James G. Blaine, clearly and emphatically sets forth the principle that a political offender is not to be molested on board of an American vessel, whether it is in the passenger trade or a ship of war.

Now, suppose that letters and dispatches had been found on the persons of these young ladies and they had been put on shore and lodged in prison, or suppose the whole ship and every one on board had been searched, as the Captain of that vessel, the Olivette, said the Spanish officers told him they might decide to do, and letters had been found on the Americans, and they had been ordered over the side and put into prison, would that have been an act in any way derogatory to the dignity of the United States, or are we to understand that an American citizen or a citizen of any country, after he has asked and obtained permission to leave Cuba and is on board of an American vessel, is no more safe there and then than he would be in the insurgent camp?

England Wouldn't Allow It.

The latter would seem to be so, and to depend on the Captain of the vessel and on her owners, from whom he receives his instructions, and not to be a matter in which the United States Government is in any way concerned. I do not believe the Captain of a British passenger steamer would have allowed one of his passengers to be stripped on the main deck of his vessel, nor the Captain of a British tramp steamer or coal barge.

A person named Plant, who owns what there is of Florida that is not owned by Mr. Flagler, and who paints his hair a hideous yellow so that there will be no confusion between the two, also owns the Olivette, and he does not wish his contract with the Spanish Government to be jeopardized by any disputes with Spanish officials who may please to come on board and search passengers and threaten them, and walk over them, and treat the flag at the stern which should protect them with such contempt that it hangs its folds in shame.

Passengers Are Sacrificed.

His employés know his wishes, and will sacrifice any one passenger sooner than lose their wages, and they hold their breath when

the officers and detectives take possession of the ship.

The chief engineer declared to me that, in his opinion, "It served them wimmen just right," and the Captain put a cabin at the disposal of the Spanish spies with eager humility. And when one of the detectives showed some disinclination to give back my passport, and I stood at the gangway and said I would keep him on board until he did, the Captain said: "Yes, you will; I would like to see you try it," suggesting by that speech that he was master of his own ship and of my actions. But he is not. There is not an unwashed, bediamoned Spanish spy in Cuba who has not more authority on board the Olivette than her American Captain and his subservient crew.

When United States Awakes.

I believe that when the United States punishes Spain it will be for some such indignity to American vessels as the one I have just described, and that it will not be on account of a set of resolutions passed by Congressmen who are in the right without really having informed themselves as to how they came there.

It will be because one of the thousand insults, open or covered, that the Spanish in Cuba are putting upon our citizens and on our flag will come to light, and with such truth that it cannot be denied, and the people of the United States and even the State Department will awake in a moment, and will assert their dignity and remember their good name.

Only a year ago half of this country was clamoring for a war with the greatest power it could have selected for that purpose, and yet Great Britain would have been the first to protect her citizens and their property and their self-respect if they had been abused as the self-respect and property and freedom of Americans have been abused by this fourth-rate power, and are being abused today.

Too Considerate of Spain.

Before I went to Cuba I was as much opposed to our interfering there as was any other person equally ignorant concerning the situation, but since I have seen for myself I feel ashamed that we should have stood so long idle. We have been too considerate, too fearful that as a younger Nation we should appear to disregard the laws laid down by older nations.

We have tolerated what no European power would have tolerated. We have been patient with men who have put back the hand of time for centuries, who lie to our representatives daily, who butcher innocent people, who gamble with the lives of their own soldiers in order to gain a few more stars and an extra stripe, who murder prisoners of war, and who send American property to the air in flames. The British have just sent an expedition of 800 men to the west coast of Africa to punish a savage king who butchers people because it does not rain.

Spanish Are Savages.

Why should we tolerate Spanish savages merely because they call themselves "the most Catholic," if they are in reality no better than this naked negro? What difference is there between the King of Benin crucifying a woman because he wants rain and Gen. Weyler wronging a woman and throwing her to his bodyguards of blacks, even if the woman has the misfortune to live after it, and still lives in Sagua La Grande today?

If the English are right—and they are right—in punishing the King of Benin for murdering his subjects to propitiate his idols, we are right to punish these revivers of the Inquisition for starving women and children to propitiate an Austrian Archduchess.

It is difficult to know what the American people do want. They don't want peace apparently, for their Senators, some through an ignorant hatred of England and others through a personal dislike of the President, have emasculated the arbitration treaty, and they don't want war, for, as some one has written, if we didn't go to war with Spain when she murdered the crew of the Virginius we never will.

Reasons for Action.

But if the Executive and the legislators wish to assure themselves, like fighting Bob Acres, that they have some right on their side, they need not turn back to the Virginius incident. There are reasons enough today to justify their action, if it is to be their intellects and not their feelings that must move them to do so.

American property has been destroyed by Spanish troops to the amount of many millions, and no answer made to the State Department's demands for an explanation. American citizens have been imprisoned and shot, some after a trial, some in front of their own homes, and American vessels are turned over to the uses of the Spanish secret police. These would seem to be sufficient reasons for interfering.

But why not go a step further and a step higher, and interfere in the name of humanity, not because we are Americans, but because we are human beings, and because within eighty miles of our coast Spanish officials are killing people as wantonly as though they were field mice, not in battle, but in cold blood; cutting them down in the open roads, at the wells where they have gone for water, and on their farms where they have stolen away to dig up a few potatoes, having first run the gantlets of the forts and risked their lives to obtain them.

No Imaginary Case.

This is not an imaginary state of affairs, nor are these supposititious cases. I am writing only of the things which I have heard from eye witnesses and of some of the things I have seen.

President Cleveland has written in his message: "When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognise and discharge."

These conditions are now manifest; a hopeless struggle for sovereignty has degenerated into a strife which means not the useless but the wanton sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict.

No More Evidence Needed?

What further manifestations are needed? Is it that the President doubts the sources from which his information comes? They are the Consuls he himself appointed all over the Island of Cuba. For what voice crying in the wilderness is he still waiting?

What will convince him that the time has come? I have the honor to have known President Cleveland for six years, and to have had the good fortune to have listened to his views on many subjects, and I have learned to respect him and to admire him and to believe in him, and I know that he must be convinced thrice before he will act once.

I also know that could he make a week's tour through Cuba he would declare war on Spain by cable. For he would see what any one can see—not a state of war, but a state of anarchy—the bodies of pacificos mutilated by guerrillas and carried around in triumph through the plazas, the burning villages, the black sugar fields and the ruined machinery, the children and the women herded in the towns or walking the streets in long processions, with the Mayor at their head, begging his fellow-Spaniards to give them bread; the children covered with the red blotches of smallpox and the women gaunt with yellow-fever.

Why Is Cleveland Inactive?

Or, as he may not go to Cuba himself, why will he not listen to those who are there? Of three men who traveled over the island seeking the facts concerning it two correspondents and an interpreter, two of the three are now in Spanish hospitals covered with smallpox.

Of the three, although we were together from the first to the last, I was the only one who escaped contagion, and if these other men die they die because they tried to find out the truth, and I ask, Is it likely that, having paid such a price for it, would they lie about what they have seen?

We could have invented stories of famine and disease in Havana. We need not have looked for the facts where they were to be found, in the seaports and villages and fever camps. Why will not the President listen to these men, or to Stephan Bonsal of the Herald, in whom he has shown sufficient confidence to appoint to two diplomatic missions? Why will he not listen to C. E. Akers of the London Times and Harper's Weekly, who has held two commissions from the Queen?

Correspondents Disregarded.

Why should he disregard a dozen other correspondents who are seeking the truth, and who urge in every letter they write that their country should stop this destruction of a beautiful land and this butchery of harmless non-combatants? Why should he wait a month in order that his act may not embarass an incoming administration?

That is a reason to give to politicians, and this is a matter somewhat higher than politics. Politicians are men who sacrifice an international treaty for their own advertisement or to gratify a personal spite. If these men so prostitute their power at home, how can we expect them to use it in defense of their neighbors?

The matter lies at the President's door. He has said that when certain conditions are manifest he will act. These conditions are now manifest, if not to him, at least to those on whom he should rely for advice, his Consuls, his Consular-General, and those correspondents of whom he has a personal and intimate knowledge.

Each Day's Delay Means Death.

Each day's delay means the death of hundreds of people, every hour is fresh blood spilled, and more houses and more acres of crops sink into ashes. A month's delay means the loss to this world of thousands of lives, the unchecked growth of terrible diseases, the spreading devastation of a great plague.

It would be an insult to the President to urge the sure approval of the people that the act of interference would bring to him, or to urge party reasons or any other unworthy motive. No European power dare interfere, and it lies with him, and with him alone, to give the signal. If he gives it now he saves thousands of innocent lives; if he delays, just that many people perish.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT AWAITS SCOVEL.

Insistence of the State Department Alone Can Save Him from a Spanish Penal Settlement.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY T. G. ALVORD JR.]

Havana, Feb. 10.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—At last Sylvester Scovel has fallen into the hands of Spanish troops. The authorities here will give no particulars of the arrest. Scovel cannot be reached until Saturday, when I hope to take him a lawyer to secure a fair trial as an American citizen. Scovel's rights as an American have been fully set forth at the palace by Consul-General Lee. They are that he must be allowed to have counsel to see him at all reasonable times and to be defended by this counsel at a fair and legal trial, as guaranteed by the Cushing protocol.

All efforts to have Scovel brought to Havana have thus far failed. He would be much more comfortable in confinement here, and safer than where he is. Sancti Spiritus is a small interior city. It is filled with troops, filth, and smallpox. The jail is a vile place. To keep an American who never bore arms a prisoner in such surroundings is an outrage. He should be ordered transferred at once to Havana. Mercy as well as justice demands this. But Gen. Ahumada on Tuesday wrote Consul-General Lee that this was impossible. It would be done very quickly if our State Department insisted on it. How long Scovel's trial will be postponed it is impossible to say. There will be no hurry about it, that is certain.

President-elect McKinley, on whose staff Scovel served when Mr. McKinley was Governor, may hasten it, or Senator Sherman, when he becomes Secretary of State, may come to the rescue of a native of his own State, Ohio. Just what charge is made against Scovel cannot be learned. It is supposed that he will be accused of being an insurgent. The dispatch received at the palace from Gen. Luque made no specific charge. It reads as follows:

"Sancti Spiritus, Feb. 6.—Governor-General, Havana: The guerrillas arrested a man who said his name was Scovel on the railroad near Tunas, returning from rebel camp. Claimed to be an American citizen, so I turned him over to civil authorities here.

"LUQUE."

That Scovel was not shot is a miracle. It is strong evidence that he was not captured with arms. The authorities here told me both these things. No more light is thrown upon the manner of capture by Scovel himself in the cable announcing his falling into the hands of the guerrillas. It is the only word that has come from him. It reads:

"Tunis, Feb. 5, 10:15 a. m.—Arrested. Steamer leaves for Havana tomorrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock. If possible have orders sent to military commandant at Tunis or Gen. Luque at Sancti Spiritus to send me on it. Will save five days. No American representative here. Sorry to trouble you.

"SYLVESTER SCOVEL."

The dispatch came too late for any hope of getting him brought here on Saturday's boat. Every effort will be made to have a speedy trial, but unless the State Department is insistent and persistent slow progress is sure. There is little danger of Scovel being shot, although the military authorities may claim him and sentence him to death. As it is, under the civil authorities his sentence, if he is convicted of coming from the insurgents, armed or unarmed, must be life imprisonment in perpetual chains. That is the charge as understood here, and that is the only penalty.

Conviction is certain, for the government, under the code Napoleon, which prevails, need not prove his guilt. Guilt is presumed and the prisoner must prove his innocence. He has no witnesses; there are plenty against him. There is a strong disposition to punish Scovel severely for daring to go for news where he was told he must not. Nothing can help him except the indignation of the American people over his confinement and the demand of Congress and the State Department for his prompt release.

Scovel to Have a Civil Trial.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The State Department has been notified that the Spanish authorities will accord Sylvester Scovel, the New York World correspondent arrested in Cuba, a trial before a civil tribunal. The trial, however, must take place originally in Santa Spiritus, as the law, like that of the United States, requires the proceedings to take place in the same province where the offense was committed. It is probable that

(Continued on third page.)

GREECE MAY FORCE WAR.

POWERS HINT, HOWEVER, THAT SHE CAN OCCUPY CRETE.

Belief in Europe That an Armed Collision Between Greek and Turkish Troops Is Possible—Sultan Warns the Powers That He Will Send an Army—Insurgent Leaders Will Promulgate a Provisory Government and a Constitution for the Island.

London, Feb. 11.—The Daily News correspondent at Rome says:

"I learn that although the powers have admonished Greece against precipitating a war they have given her to understand that if she succeeds in occupying Crete they will not object to the accomplished fact."

A dispatch to the Times from Canea says that the latest telegram from Sitia reports thirteen villages now in flames. Christians are killing the Mohammedan inhabitants. Those who have succeeded in escaping from the scene of the massacres are flocking to Sitia, which is still in the possession of the Turks. It is feared that this news will produce a dangerous reaction at Heraklion. It is probable that the persistence of the Mohammedans in preventing the departure of Christians and foreigners will make necessary active measures on the part of the commanders of the foreign fleet.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that a special Cabinet council is now sitting at Yildiz Palace for the purpose of discussing the situation in Crete.

A dispatch from Vienna says that it is stated that Austria will remonstrate with Greece against the dispatch of the torpedo flotilla to Canea. The papers this morning express fears of a war between Turkey and Greece.

A dispatch from Rome says that the report that the Russian fleet on the Black Sea is approaching the Bosphorus has been confirmed.

A Daily News dispatch from Heraklion says that on the request of the foreign commanders the Turkish officials there promised to allow a free exit to the Christians, but a Mussulman mob closed the town gates. The Christians are cut off without hope unless the town should be bombarded, in which case the situation would be equally critical for Christians as well as Turks.

Insurgent Leaders Confer.

Athens, Feb. 11.—Insurgent leaders have assembled in Crete for a conference, and it is understood that a constitution and a provisory government will soon be promulgated.

The Central Cretan committee is preparing to support the Cretans with arms, ammunition, and supplies on a great scale. The first installment, it is added, sailed on Wednesday with 600 armed Cretans. The departure of the Greek torpedo flotilla for the Island of Crete was due to the announcement that Turkish torpedo boats had left the Dardanelles and that Turkish troops had embarked at Salonica for Crete. It is possible that a direct collision will occur between the Greek and Turkish forces.

Torpedo Boats in Readiness.

A fresh flotilla of four torpedo boats is held in readiness to sail for Crete and reinforcements of troops are being hurriedly dispatched to the frontiers.

The departure of Prince George with the first torpedo flotilla has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the provinces, as well as in this city. Patriotic demonstrations are taking place in all parts of Greece. The Chamber has voted half a million drachms to aid the Cretan refugees.

King Gave the Orders.

It develops that it was the King who urged the government to dispatch the flotilla, and so soon as he had obtained the consent of Premier Delyannis he personally issued the orders in order to give additional effect to the proposals.

When Prince George embarked a salute of 300 shots was fired by the crowd ashore as a parting salutation, and the people assembled at midnight at the palace and gave their Majesties an ovation. The students at the same time paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs and cheering for the King and for the union of Crete with Greece.

The fighting at Kissamo, where the Mohammedan inhabitants were besieged in their houses for several days, was desperate. Thirty Christians and 100 Mohammedans were killed, and fighting, it is reported, is still proceeding about the Convent of Chrisopygni, near Canea.

The Greek corvette Miaulis has arrived at Heraklion. It is asserted M. Dimitroff, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent, has been intrusted with a specific mission to negotiate an agreement between Bulgaria and Greece for combined action in Macedonia.

Turkey Enters a Protest.

London, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte has wired to the Turkish Ambassadors in the different countries to protest strongly to the powers in the matter of the result of their intervention in Cretan affairs and to specially call attention to the present attitude of Greece. The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard on the same subject says that the Sultan in his note calls upon the powers to stop the Greek encouragement of Cretan revolutionists, and announces that unless this is done the Turkish Government will be compelled to send troops to restore order.

"As a specimen of the sort of order that has been restored," says the Athens correspondent of the Times, "Prince George Berevitch, Governor-General of Crete, is still protected at the Greek Consulate by armed Christians, Montenegrin gendarmes, and a force of Greek marines from the Greek ironclad Hydra."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says that an Athens telegram has been received announcing that 7,000 refugees are now in a miserable condition on the island of Mitos as the result of the exodus from Crete. So great is the demand for transportation that transport steamers have been unable to provide sufficient accommodations.

According to the Daily News, the newspaper Kectia accuses Mussulmans of throwing bombs into the Christian quarters and the Turkish soldiers of beheading a woman and children.

KEANE'S RECEPTION BY THE POPE.

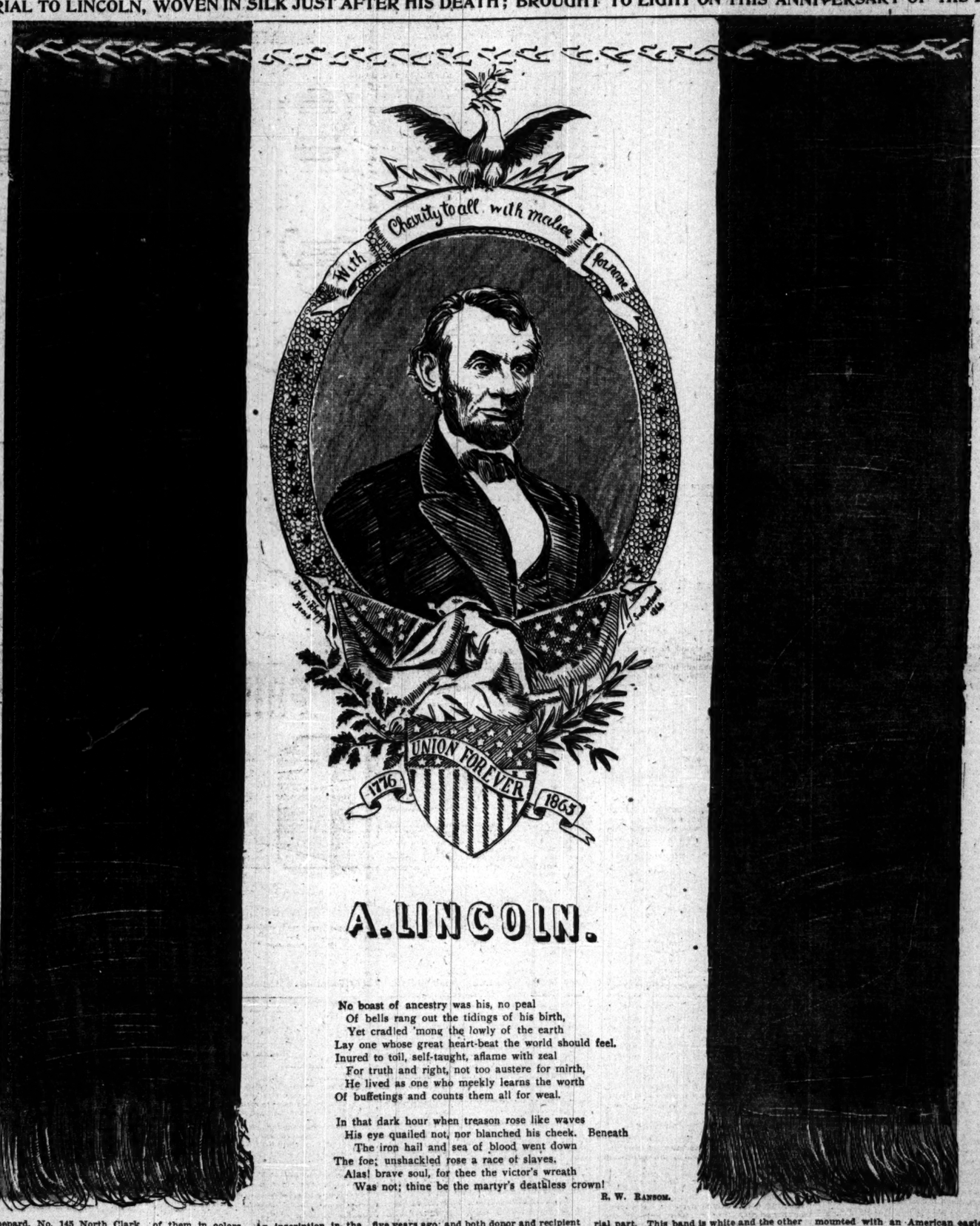
Is Told by the Pontiff That His Removal Was Not Intended as a Humiliation.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]

Rome, Feb. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—I have just seen Archbishop Keane of Washington and found him jubilant over the reception given him by the Pope and the dignities conferred upon him. The Archbishop gave me an extended account of his reception by the Pope. Archbishop Keane made this statement:

"The Pope said to me: 'I am greatly shocked and grieved by these mischief-makers who are so busy in the American press. I protest against this malice and falsehood. The idea that any one would try to put me in the position of disapproving the splendid service of Cardinal Satolli or of publicly disgracing you never occurred to me. The change in the rectorship of the Washington University was submitted to me as a purely pedagogical routine matter.

MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN, WOVEN IN SILK JUST AFTER HIS DEATH; BROUGHT TO LIGHT ON THIS ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.



No boast of ancestry was his, no peal
  Of bells rang out the tidings of his birth,
  Yet cradled 'mong the lowly of the earth
Lay one whose great heart-beat the world should feel.
Inured to toil, self-taught, aflame with zeal
  For truth and right, not too austere for mirth,
  He lived as one who meekly learns the worth
Of buffetings and counts them all for weal.

In that dark hour when treason rose like waves
  His eye quailed not, nor blanched his cheek. Beneath
  The iron hail and sea of blood went down
The foe; unshackled rose a race of slaves.
  Alas! brave soul, for thee the victor's wreath
  Was not; thine be the martyr's deathless crown!

R. W. RANSOM.

Mrs. Ida Shepard, No. 145 North Clark street, possesses a memento of Abraham Lincoln which is invested with double interest on this the anniversary of his birth. The memento is reproduced herewith. The original is a piece of silk a foot square on which is woven a likeness of Lincoln in black surrounded by a number of symbolical objects and patriotic inscriptions, some of them in colors. An inscription in the margin in minute letters reads: "Jordan Tchapp, Basle, Switzerland, 1866."

This seems to indicate that it was woven in Basle, and if it was it is possible there are other copies in existence. Mrs. Shepard herself knows almost nothing of its history. It was a present from some unknown person to her father, Peter S. Hoffman, twenty-five years ago; and both donor and recipient have now passed away without leaving any clew whatever to its further history.

But if it were nothing but the likeness of some unknown person it is of such exquisite workmanship that it would be worth cherishing as a work of art. It consists, as is suggested, of three vertical bands of heavy silk, on the middle of which is all the pictorial part. This band is white and the other two bands are black, indicating that the work was in memory of Lincoln's death. Every feature of the face and every filament of the dress are depicted as minutely as in the finest photograph, and the resemblance to Lincoln is apparently perfect. The likeness is surrounded with an oval frame-like ring studded with twenty-two stars and surmounted with an American eagle. At the bottom of the ring are flags and a figure of Liberty holding one of the flags to her face as if weeping. This much is all in black and white, but below these features are bright boughs of the brightest green and a shield in red, white, and blue.

DAY OF LINCOLN'S BIRTH.

CHICAGOANS WILL CELEBRATE THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

Leading Feature Will Be the Twelfth Annual Dinner of the Marquette Club at the Auditorium This Evening—Governors of Eight States Will Respond to Toasts—South Side Woman's Club Will Hold Reception —Other Memorial Services.

Today, marking the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, is a legal holiday in the State of Illinois, which gave him to the Nation. The day will be generally remembered all over the State, and especially in Chicago. In obedience to proclamations there will be a general suspension of business and all public offices will be closed.

In the leading cities of other States, in which the 12th of February has not yet been proclaimed a legal holiday, the day will also be appropriately observed.

The leading feature of the day's celebration in Chicago will be, as usual, that of the Marquette club, which will give its twelfth annual Lincoln day banquet at the Auditorium Hotel at 6 o'clock this evening. The Marquette club venerates the memory of Lincoln, whom it has adopted as its patron saint, and its observances of the occasion in the past have been noticeable.

Last year the distinguished guest and speaker was President-elect McKinley, and few who were guests will forget the scene when Senator Thurston of Nebraska eloquently launched the honored guest as the choice of his party for the Presidential candidacy.

Banquet and Speakers.

It has been a custom of the club to entertain the Republican Governors of States at their Lincoln day banquet every fourth year, and today there will be one of those quadrennial entertainments. Gov. Tanner cannot attend on account of the pressure of official business, but he will be represented by Lieut.-Gov. Northcott. But eight other Governors will be on hand with addresses.

The banquet will be held in the main dining hall of the Auditorium, which will be beautifully decorated. A great picture of Lincoln, flanked by pictures of Grant and Logan, will be the central piece in the decorations. The menu will be a choice one, and the affair will be made as informal as possible.

Following is the list of subjects and speakers on the toast program:

"President's Address".....E. C. De Witt
"The Marquette Club,".....Herman B. Wickersham
"Welcome to Illinois,".....Lieut.-Gov. Northcott
"Welcome to Chicago".....Mayor George B. Swift
"Abraham Lincoln,".....Albert Beveridge of Indiana
"Duties of Citizenship,".....Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania
"Municipal Reform".....Gov. Pingree of Michigan
"The Grand Old Party,".....Gov. C. W. Lippitt of Rhode Island
"Iowa,".....Gov. F. M. Drake of Iowa
"The New Old Dominion,".....Gov. G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia
"The Present Politics of Indiana,".....Gov. Mount of Indiana
"The Great Northwest,".....Gov. Briggs of North Dakota
"Illinois,".....Senator-elect W. E. Mason

Lyons' Orchestra will fill the banqueting hall with national airs during the feast. Tables have been reserved for many members of the Illinois General Assembly and for a number of legislators from Minnesota.

Other Celebrations.

Among other affairs in honor of the day will be the celebration at the Auditorium under the auspices of Lincoln Council and other councils of the National Union. There will be addresses by Senator-elect William E. Mason, W. P. McCabe, and Merritt Starr, and music by Prof. Louis Falk, Miss Helen Buckley, W. A. Weyener, and the Apollo Quartet.

The South Side Woman's club, which is the first woman's club to make a special occasion of Lincoln day, will hold a reception in St. Paul's parish house, Fiftieth street and Madison avenue, this afternoon. Addresses are announced by Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Gov. Oglesby, Congressman-elect Mann, and Senator-elect Mason, while many old personal friends of Lincoln are expected to attend the reception. A musical program has been arranged by Frederic Root.

The Ashland club will remember the anniversary by giving a formal dancing reception tonight at its club-house on Washington boulevard. Prof. Bournique will lead the cotillion. The committee in charge consists of Dr. J. M. Mayhew, W. S. Holden, and Lloyd B. Taylor.

Company M, Second Regiment, I. N. G., will give a ball and reception at its armory on the Lake-Front tonight. The regimental band orchestra will furnish the music. Company M will give an exhibition drill before the dancing begins, at 10 o'clock.

A "Lincoln Banquet" will be given tonight at Wicker Park Hall under the auspices of Washington Camp No. 101, P. O. S. A. Dr. B. J. Cigrand will be toastmaster and among those who will respond are the Revs. W. H. Holmes, T. Aird Moffatt, J. P. Thoms, F. McNamee, and H. W. Roth.

West Side Literary Circle.

The West Side Literary Circle will give the following Lincoln program at No. 542 West Monroe street this evening:

"Funny Stories of Lincoln".....By members of the society
"Anecdotes and Reminiscences of Lincoln's Early Life".....A. D. Mackay
"His Education and Development".....C. W. Schaefer
"His Home Life".....C. H. Hutchinson
"Professional Career".....O. H. Hull
"Political Career".....T. D. Hull
"The Man and What Made His Success".....T. T. Bailey

On Sunday Lincoln memorial services will be held at various churches. On Sunday night special services will be held at the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry.

The children of Goodrich School celebrated Lincoln's birthday yesterday. Miss C. G. Adams, the Principal, presided and directed a lengthy program.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AS A POLITICIAN

Kaiser Says He Will Be Responsible Before History for the Record of Events in Germany.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, Feb. 10.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—The eventuality of the dissolution of the Reichstag is now being discussed in Parliamentary circles since the Kaiser, on the occasion of Dr. Miquel's dinner on Monday night, urged the union of the Conservative, Free Conservative, and National Liberal parties for passing the new proposals for an increase of the navy. These three parties have now, however, only 100 members in the Reichstag, while a clear majority is 190, and his Majesty's words are to be taken as an incitement to an electoral union for the next elections.

These, however, will possibly not take place before the summer of 1898, though perhaps sooner, since the Reichstag will certainly not accept all the demands made by the Minister of Marine. The Kaiser also hopes for the coöperation of the Freisinnige Vereinigung under Rickert's guidance, but does not approve the efforts which aim at the union of all Liberals from Richter to Paasche. The Kaiser will not now hear of a coöperation with the Centrists, and simply remarked there ought to be Verwiesung der Fraction Szrengen between the two conservative parties and the National Liberals. His Majesty added he would be responsible before history for the politics made during his reign, and, therefore, could not continually look quietly on great tasks remaining unaccomplished.

CORRIGAN IS TO BE A CARDINAL.

His Rumored Nomination by the Pope Is Confirmed in Several Quarters at Rome.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, Feb. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—The rumored nomination of Archbishop Corrigan as Cardinal is confirmed in several quarters. The Vera Roma, which is the organ of the Jesuits, and Unita Cattolica both indorse the report. According to Italians, the names of the new Cardinals ought to be known about thirty days before the consistory, which will probably be held during Lent.

HANNA MEN FEEL SURE.

SECRETARY SMITH MAKES A POLL OF OHIO LEGISLATURE.

On It He Bases the Belief That Hanna Would Be Elected if Extra Session Were Called—If Bushnell Concludes to Appoint a Senator Then Sherman Won't Go in the Cabinet—Elliott of Indiana Wants a Place—Roosevelt Applies.

Canton, O., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—A complete canvass of the Ohio Assembly has just been completed by "Joe" Smith, the confidential secretary of the President-elect. The result of it is that the supporters of National Chairman Hanna are convinced that if a special session of the Assembly is called to elect a successor to Senator Sherman Hanna will be elected by a large majority.

The replies to the canvass are said by Hanna men here to have been almost in the nature of pledges of votes, and they are feeling correspondingly happy. Both factions in the Senatorial fight have thus far been claiming a majority of the Legislature if it came to a special session. The Foraker-Bushnell people claim to have taken a sort of poll of the members, but it was only an informal one, and was made with nothing like the thoroughness that has characterized the work of Mr. McKinley's secretary. The replies have come surprisingly quick.

Replies Come Quickly.

How the Democratic Senators answered cannot be ascertained, as the Hanna people are averse to talking about it with any one but themselves. The letters of inquiry having been addressed to men whose preferences for the National Chairman were pretty well known, it is supposed the Foraker-Bushnell people have not yet heard of the poll.

If Gov. Bushnell now summons the Legislature to a special session, in the face of this poll, it will be an acknowledgment that he has given up the fight and intends to let Mr. Hanna have his way. If he does not call the Legislature together for fear of Mr. Hanna's election the friends of Hanna may still triumph by following the already mapped out plan of releasing Senator Sherman from the Cabinet and keeping him in the Senate. Whichever way it goes, Senator Sherman will be with the National Chairman and the President-elect.

Five more Ohio newspapers have come out for Mr. Hanna for the Senatorship in the last few days, making fifty-nine papers in the State now advocating his candidacy.

All Going to Zanesville.

Intense interest centers in the gathering of Republicans tomorrow at Zanesville. Chairman Hanna, Gov. Bushnell, Senator-elect Foraker, and the leaders of both factions in all parts of the State are now on their way to the Republican League convention there, and any attempt to bring up the Senatorial trouble or to indorse or favor one candidate is sure to precipitate trouble.

Officials of the league say that all mention of the vexed question will be avoided, but it is difficult to see how that is possible. It is expected that fully 2,000 delegates will be present. Several hundred are already in the city and at least 300 passed through Canton this afternoon from Cleveland alone. The announcement that Maj. Charles F. Dick will probably be the anti-Bushnell candidate for Governor is received here with considerable surprise, as it was generally supposed he was slated for a Treasury position.

It is reported here tonight that Senator Sherman is now en route to Zanesville to the convention of the State Republican League and that an attempt will be made to arrange a conference between Hanna, Foraker, himself, and Bushnell over the Senatorship.

Gary Boom Wanes.

There is an unconfirmed report here tonight that James A. Gary of Maryland has been tendered the Postmaster-Generalship and that he will be here in a day or two to accept. It has lately been believed that the Gary boom for a Cabinet place had been effectually killed by the people of his own State, and tonight's report is given little credence. About the only fact in its support is the anxiety of the President-elect to have a Southern man in the Cabinet.

Theodore Roosevelt has a formidable rival for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt's boom has thus far been kept out of sight as much as possible and it is not generally known that he has filed an application for the place. He is not backed even by his own delegation in Congress, and the strongest indorsement he has been able to muster came from Senator Lodge, who is not regarded as having much influence with the President-elect. In fact, it is almost as good as decided that Mr. Roosevelt will not get the place he is after, although the influence of Senator Lodge with the newly-selected Secretary of the Navy, ex-Gov. Long, may be considerable.

Elliott Wants a Place.

Mr. Roosevelt's rival is W. H. Elliott, an Indiana editor. Mr. Elliott graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy in 1865 and served several years as Lieutenant. Then he became tired of the sea, bought a paper at Greencastle, and settled down to a life on shore. Mr. Elliott came here this afternoon with Mark E. Forkner and Charles S. Hernly of Newcastle, and a large bundle of indorsements from Senator-elect Fairbanks, the Judges of the Indiana Supreme and Appellate Courts, and the Republican Congressman of his State.

The delegation was informed by the President-elect that no appointments would be made until the Secretary of the Navy had been consulted, and they were advised to consult with ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, which should be conclusive evidence of the latter's acceptance to those who are of the belief the Secretaryship of the Navy is still unfilled.

WAITING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Gov. Bushnell Is Not Expected to Make a Move in the Senatorial Matter Now.

Columbus, O., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Politicians expect nothing will be done by the Governor as to the Senatorship until after the inauguration of McKinley as President. They do not expect John Sherman's resignation to be formally tendered until he knows that he has been confirmed as Secretary of State.

An interesting theory is advanced by a Democrat who thinks his party has a good chance to carry the State and elect a majority of the Legislature next fall. In the event of such a Democratic victory it would be a shrewd political move, he says, on the part of the Republicans to have the Governor call an extra session soon after the election and thus get in a Republican Senator for the entire remaining part of Sherman's term instead of waiting for the Legislature to put in a Democrat.

SHERMAN DENIES CABINET REPORTS.

Says All Stories That He May Not Accept Secretary of State Are Untrue.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman was just preparing to go to the Army and Navy reception at the White House when a reporter called at his residence on K street tonight to ask him about the various reports to the effect that he would not go into the Cabinet after all.

"Senator, the report has again been published that owing to certain complications you would not yet enter the Cabinet. Will you authorize the authoritative denial of the report?" was asked him.

"O, I don't want to notice such reports at all," said the Senator, with a wave of the hand, one of his characteristic gestures. "They are not true," he continued. "I don't consider them worth denying. You may say for me, however," he said after a moment's pause, "that I have never considered such a thing as not accepting the State portfolio since my acceptance of it. That would not be in accordance with my way of doing. And all reports to the contrary are so ridiculous that they are not worth denying."

Agree to Disagree in Oregon.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 11.—Conferences of the two opposing forces in the Senatorial fight were held last night. The first consisted of Mitchell Republican Senators, who have refused to enter the joint convention. It was unanimously decided to follow the same course pursued heretofore. The second was of Republican members of the joint convention. It was decided that the convention is a proper and lawful method to elect a Senator and to continue its daily sessions.

Sander's Eucalyptol internally used; dose eight drops. Externally moisten slightly.

STAIN ON THE FLAG.

(Continued from second page.)

in case the verdict is against Scovel in this trial an appeal will be entertained, which will permit of the removal of the case to Havana, according to the dispatch of Consul-General Lee.

BETANCOURT EXPELLED FROM CUBA.

American Dentist Sent Away from the Island—Boatman Accused of Smuggling Correspondence Arrested.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRITSON.]

Havana, Feb. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—The American dentist, Gaspar Betancourt, against whom charges of rebellion were recently dismissed, has been expelled from Cuba.

Miguel Lopez, a boatman, accused of smuggling letters aboard outgoing American steamers from Havana correspondents of New York newspapers and with receiving and forwarding correspondence from insurgents' agents, was arrested last night in Regla. He is alleged to be a member of the Engequelle Lodge of Cuban Nanigoes, a

C. C. SHAYNE, SAID TO BE THE COMING POSTMASTER-GENERAL.



It can be set down for a fact that the Postmaster-Generalship has been offered C. C. Shayne of New York, the brother of John T. Shayne of this city. The latter, who, with his brother, visited Maj. McKinley at Canton on Wednesday, in response to telegrams sent them by the President-elect, returned yesterday morning. He refused, however, to discuss the subject of the proffered appointment, declaring he had nothing to say on the subject at present. He intimated, however, in a significant manner that something might be said on the subject by Saturday.

In spite of Mr. Shayne's reticence it was positively stated by a man who stands close to him that his brother was offered the appointment, has the matter under consideration, and will return a definite answer to Maj. McKinley on Saturday. It was said while Mr. Shayne fully appreciates the honor of being selected for the place, he is disposed because of business reasons to decline it. He is reluctant, so it was said, to give over the active management of his large business to other hands, feeling it would involve a serious sacrifice.

C. C. Shayne is 52 years of age, and was born in Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y. He has been a resident of New York City since 1872, during which time he has been in the furrier business. Previous to that time he was engaged in the same business in Cincinnati. He has accumulated a large fortune, and during the time he has been identified with politics, which dates from the death of his only son and child in 1880, he has been a liberal contributor to Republican campaign funds. He has been a prominent figure in the reform element of the party, and could, it is said, have had the Republican nomination for Mayor in 1894, when Mayor Strong was elected.

John T. Shayne said from the general tenor of the talk he had with Maj. McKinley if Congress did its duty a tariff law satisfactory to the country would be passed by Easter. Mr. Shayne denied he had sent a telegram to a Congressman in Washington saying his brother had been selected for the Postmaster-Generalship. He said his brother had been a strong personal friend of Maj. McKinley for a number of years.

native secret order, and will probably be deported to a Spanish penal colony.

Captain-General Weyler was reported in Placetas last night.

GO OUT TO CONFER WITH WEYLER.

Officials Leave Havana to Consult the General, Who Is Camped at Placetas.

Havana, Feb. 11.—Capt.-Gen. Weyler camped yesterday at Placetas, some distance east of Santa Clara. Secretary Palmerola and the Intendant General left Havana by train this morning in order to see the Captain-General on important business, the nature of which is not stated.

Red Cross May Go to Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, has conveyed to Miss Clara Barton the information that the Spanish Government will allow her and Red Cross workers to go to Cuba. If funds are provided Miss Barton says she will go.

VENEZUELA EXPECTANT OVER TREATY

Public Feeling in the South American Republic Is Stirred as It Has Not Been for Years.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY W. NEPHEW KING.]

Caracas, Venezuela, Feb. 10.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—A statement that the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute incident between the United States and Great Britain is far from closed, attributed to Mr. Scraggs, the former United States Minister here, who is now this country's special counsel in the boundary case, has increased the excitement which the Michelenas letter started yesterday. The dispute with England over the Guiana boundary has stirred the people of Venezuela as no other question of an international character before it had done, and public feeling is particularly strained at the present time by reason of the rapidly approaching opening of Congress. The arbitration treaty, upon which so much hangs, will be acted upon soon after the assembling of the Deputies and Senators on Feb. 22, and friends and opponents of the convention are active in whatever they believe may tend to ratification or rejection respectively.

Mr. Scraggs is also quoted as saying that the United States Senate will demand the report of the Boundary Commission. It is urged that until this is done the Venezuelan Congress should reserve action on the treaty. It is confidently believed that the report of the commission will be entirely in favor of Venezuela. This is held to be shown by the fact that Justice Brewer, President of the commission, has accepted his appointment to the proposed arbitration board as Venezuela's representative.

If the investigations of the commission had been unfavorable to Venezuela the President of that commission would certainly not have agreed to urge Venezuela's claim in the court of last resort.

Takes Poison In a Big Store.

Rose Conneff took three doses of paris green in Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. She is now at the County Hospital and may recover. In her possession were two letters, which explained she had been jilted by the man she loved, and wanted to die. Both of these missives were signed "Rose." The police say she came to Chicago four years ago from Cincinnati and fell in love with Bert Robinson, No. 447 State street. According to her letters it was because of him she attempted to take her life. Robinson could not be found last evening, but his brother appeared at the station and established the identity of the woman.

AFTER THE BALL IS OVER

BRADLEY MARTIN FUNCTION LASTS UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK.

Irresistible Temptation of an Open Supper from Midnight Until 6 a. m. Proves Too Much for Many of the Young Men—Never Was Another Ball at Which There Was So Little Dancing—Guests Protographed by Electric Light.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—It was 6 o'clock this morning when the last guest left the Bradley Martin ball at the Waldorf.

The irresistible temptation of an open supper from midnight until 6 a. m. proved too much for many of the young men, who crowded the supper-room and the buffets during that time. Mrs. Bradley Martin herself left at 4 a. m.

The cotillion was short and there was only one favor figure, so dancing was practically over by 4 o'clock. There never was a ball at which there was so little general dancing. Carriages began to be called at 2, and in a short time many people had left, including Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Astor.

Many of those who left the hall did not go directly home, but stopped to be photographed by electric light. As late as 6 a. m. there were groups being taken. The amount of money spent in this feature alone is estimated at $50,000.

The general impression today was that as a spectacle the ball was a great success, but as a ball proper it was something of a failure. The number who attended was grossly exaggerated, and there were hardly at any time more than 800 persons present.

After the quadrilles the attraction was the supper and its elaborate menu.

The floral decorations and tapestries were allowed to remain today. The flowers tomorrow morning will be taken to the New York, Bellevue, St. Vincent, and Roosevelt Hospitals.

Men at a Premium.

A strange feature about the ball was the presence of many men not known to society. The story runs that Mrs. Bradley Martin was in despair about lack of men, and invitations to the male sex were to be had for the asking. In fact, they were peddled about the clubs for several days before the function, and the club lists and social register were drawn on most liberally.

There were also stories that certain matrons were given carte blanche to invite any men they chose. There were no cards used, and, in fact, many who had not been invited, if they had donned fancy dress, could have entered the ball-room.

The general verdict today at the clubs was that the affair was a magnificent pageant, but stupid. It was conspicuous for the beauty of its women, but many of the well-known society leaders were absent. In fact, at one time it looked as if the quadrilles would have to be abandoned, and as it was they were limited to three.

The absence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who, at a late hour, was taken ill and unable to be present, was one of the regretable incidents of the evening.

Two incidents of the ball excited much comment in the ball-room. One was the appearance of Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt as Marie Antoinette, accompanied by a real live lap dog, which she carried in her pocket. The other was that of Miss Brice in the dress of the Spanish Infanta of gold brocade, with a crinoline so large that she was unable to sit down.

Mrs. Bradley Martin today expressed herself as entirely satisfied.

Not the least successful or imposing feature of the ball was that furnished by the police, who were as numerous and important as though it had been a real, instead of a mimic court function. They kept the street and sidewalks clear and made would-be watchers "move on" or get back in lordly style. A deputy chief of police was in actual command of the police forces at the Waldorf, which included besides one Captain, seven Sergeants, 206 patrolmen, and sixty-six detectives; total, 279.

London to Follow the Example.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Feb. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—I learned today in the West End that those guests of the Bradley Martin ball who come to this side next spring and summer are likely to find that this form of entertainment will be the rage this season.

Owing to the Queen's record celebration it is certain that unless something unfortunate occurs a great wave of gayety will pass over London society. For several years past the popularity of fancy dress balls, save of course, those of professional type, have been steadily diminishing, but now, owing to the American example, all will be changed.

It is not, however, likely that anything will be attempted on so large a scale as at the Waldorf, but I believe several English hostesses, who are well-known entertainers, are likely to take a leaf out of the book of Mrs. Bradley Martin.

The papers are full of stories about the ball, and where comments are published they are generally friendly.

I have heard many a wish to see the American example copied and perhaps it may be left to some American to come to this side and rival the New York success. There is undoubtedly an opening.

Duestrow Has One Chance.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court's final decision is against Millionaire Murderer Duestrow. The only chance left is for the Governor to respite.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. PHILO N. M'GIFFIN.

Brave Naval Commander Takes His Life While Insane in a New York Hospital.

New York, Feb. 11.—Capt. Philo N. McGiffin, who commanded the Chinese ironclad Chen Yuen in the battle of Yalu River in September, 1894, during the Chino-Japanese war, committed suicide early today in the Post-Graduate Hospital.

A note in lead pencil was written on both sides of a piece of paper torn from a notebook was found on a table beside him. It read as follows:

"Memo: Look alive that the bed is not set fire by my shot. My compliments and adieus to all. I regret that my destination must remain to you unknown, but you may guess. With apologies to Miss Phelps for the row—it is the way that all guns have. Au revoir."

On the opposite side of the piece of paper was written:

"Please give my good-by to Mr. Gorham (a nurse). My compliments to Mr. Bennett. Incidentally I may note that though I affect my exit it is not the hegira anticipated by the learned staff. P. N. M."

The Captain was taken to the hospital the middle of last month. He had become insane, and it was found necessary to have him confined in the hospital. He had had some sort of mental trouble for months before it developed into insanity, and on his being removed to the hospital he was so violent that it was found necessary to place him in a strait-jacket.

At that time and since then Dr. Hammond attributed his condition to wounds he received in the battle of the Yalu River.

Philo N. McGiffin, who commanded the Chinese ironclad Chen Yuen at the battle of the Yalu River, was born in Washington, Pa., in 1852. He was a son of Capt. Norton G. McGiffin, who served in the Mexican war with distinction, and who was Colonel of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion. Philo McGiffin graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis with high honors in 1852.

The personal bravery of Capt. McGiffin won admiration long before the battle of the Yalu River. He was thrown by an accident of travel into the midst of the great railroad strike in Pittsburg in 1877, and tendered his services to the city. They were accepted, and during the strike he distinguished himself by personal bravery, running an engine single-handed through a mob of strikers to rescue some soldiers imprisoned in the round-house. He was awarded a gold medal and a vote of thanks by the City Council.

While he was a cadet in the naval academy McGiffin received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy for rescuing two children from a burning building.

Some two years later McGiffin was complimented in a general order from the Secretary of the Navy for an act of personal bravery in going aloft to secure a spar on the Constitution during a hurricane when the sailors would not venture into the rigging.

After graduating near the head of his class McGiffin was honorably discharged in 1884, owing to a reduction in the number of midshipmen.

He entered the services of China during the Franco-Chinese war, and was distinguished for gallantry, was sent to England to superintend the construction of ironclads, and at the outbreak of hostilities with Japan was put in command of the Chinese squadron. His part in the battle of the Yalu is well known, and, although it was a defeat for the Chinese fleet, it accomplished its desired end in preventing the landing of a Japanese force in the rear of the Chinese army.

DR. POTTER UNDERGOES A SIEGE.

Eight Marshals Invade His Home, but Fail to Keep Him from Effecting an Entrance.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Daniel Cadman Potter is again in a state of siege in his own house, adjoining the Baptist Tabernacle. Eight City Marshals, acting for the Baptist City Mission Society directly and indirectly for John D. Rockefeller, took advantage of the refusal of Justice Andrews on Tuesday to continue the order restraining the Mission Society from interfering with Dr. Potter and stormed the place this afternoon. In the doctor's absence they took possession of the house, making practical captives of Dr. Potter's two sons and Mrs. Ross, from whom Dr. Potter rents the premises. No one from the outside was allowed to enter and those in the inside were afraid to go out, fearing they would be refused readmittance.

Dr. Potter arrived at the house about 4 o'clock p. m. The Marshals would not allow him to enter. His sons threw him a note from a window on the second floor. He read it and went away. At 6 o'clock he made his appearance inside the building, and he is there still. How he got in is worrying the eight guards. They were watching the building carefully, three of them being stationed on the roof. Dr. Potter's appearance was to them much like that of a ghost. He evidently profited by his former experience in the building when it was besieged by the Mission Society people.

The invasion of the house contributes another chapter to the Potter-Rockefeller $250,000 slander suit records. In the fight the Mission Society is endeavoring to gain possession of the church house. The family of Dr. Potter and Mrs. Ross were isolated once before. The siege was lifted only a few weeks ago, when Mrs. Ross secured a restraining order. Since that time Dr. Potter and his people have lived undisturbed up to today.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Movement to Institute Public Works for the Relief of the Unemployed of the Metropolis.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, and Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, attended a meeting of the Social Reform club tonight for the purpose of starting a movement to institute public works for the relief of the unemployed. Commander Booth-Tucker advocated one-cent meals. He also advocated municipal wood yards. A committee was appointed, with Dr. Rainsford Chairman, to call on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and urge upon them the necessity for providing work for the unemployed.

New York Yacht Club Election.

The annual meeting of the New York Yacht club was held tonight. The following officers were elected: Commodore, J. Pierpont Morgan; Vice-Commodore, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Rear Commodore, August Belmont; Secretary, J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer, F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer, John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon, Morris J. Asch, M. D.

Distinguished Patronesses.

Miss Helen Gould has accepted an invitation to act as a patroness of the annual ball of the junior class of Rutgers College, which will be held tomorrow night at New Brunswick, N. J. Others who will act as patronesses are Mrs. John W. Griggs, wife of Gov. Griggs, and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the Vice-President-elect.

Chicagoans in New York.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels today:

Fifth Avenue—Mrs. G. B. Kerr.
Hoffman—L. M. Steiner, H. Cohn.
Gilsey—C. E. Davies, C. H. Hauey, E. P. Barber.
Grand—B. M. Douglas.
Holland—Dr. G. Lewis, Mrs. E. O. Roddin, J. H. Shields, J. C. Updike, A. H. Dainty, F. J. Wilson, W. E. Clarke, G. P. Dodge.
Imperial—W. A. McGuire, O. Nuzicher, Mrs. A. C. Whitney, R. Quinn.
Manhattan—J. A. Sills, G. H. Jenkins, N. W. Mundy, E. P. Ripley, Miss Ripley.
Murray Hill—T. W. Goodspeed, Miss I. Lane, O. W. Norton, J. D. Shatford.
Plaza—A. O. Fay.
Waldorf—A. P. Hopkins.
Windsor—A. P. Lyman, C. B. Pierce, E. T. Watkins, T. Dean.

PACIFIC CABLE PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Company Headed by American Capitalists Makes Application at Honolulu for a Contract.

Honolulu, Feb. 4, via San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11.—President Dole today received a letter from Alfred S. Hartwell withdrawing his application for a cable contract from the Hawaiian Government. At the same time Hartwell has made a request of this government for a contract in favor of the Pacific Cable company, of which he is the authorized agent. The Pacific Cable company, of which Gen. James H. Scrymser is President and J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Kennedy Tod, Edmund L. Baylies, and George R. Bowdoin are directors, asks for no exclusive franchise. It wants an annual subsidy of $40,000, and will undertake to establish in the island communication in addition to the Hawaiian-United States submarine cable within three years should the contract be obtained and Congress act favorably on a bill now pending before it. Prospects of a cable being laid to Hawaii are considered bright.

THE FAIR

ESTABLISHED 1875 STATE, ADAMS AND DEARBORN STREETS.

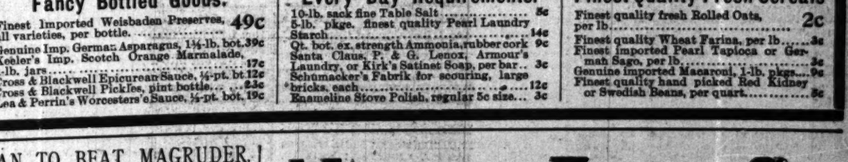
ANNUAL SALE OF GRANITEWARE

AT LESS THAN TINWARE PRICES.

An unprecedented success—never was there such furious selling—the popularity of this great yearly money-saving event is being flatteringly demonstrated—no such quantity and no such assortment ever shown before. These goods are all made by LALANCE & GROSJEAN and THE ST. LOUIS STAMPING CO.—for 20 years the acknowledged leaders in the manufacture of these wares—NO COMPARISON BETWEEN THESE GOODS AND THE THIN, SINGLE-COATED ENAMELED WARE THAT HAS COME ON THE MARKET OF LATE.

NEVERTHELESS OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN THE INFERIOR GOODS.

EVERY PIECE FULLY GUARANTEED.



Enameled Tea Pots, ½-qt. size 7c
¾-qt. size 8c
1-qt. size 10c
2-qt. size 15c
3-qt. size 19c
4-qt. size 25c

Royal Tea Kettles. This is extra heavy enameled, especially made for gas and gasoline stoves—holds 7 qts. 55c

Coffee Boilers—Just the thing for boarding houses and restaurants:
6-qt. size 30c
8½-qt. size 35c
11½-qt. size 40c

Enameled Coffee Pot, ½ qt. size 7c
¾-qt. size 8c
1-qt. size 10c
2-qt. size 15c
3-qt. size 19c
4-qt. size 25c
5-qt. size 29c

Berlin Preserving Kettles, seamless, with cover, 7-qt. size 27c

Tea Kettles—All sizes, will outwear any kind made:
No. 7 size 33c
No. 8 size 38c
No. 9 size 43c

Seamless Cream Pitchers. Will not leak or corrode; better than china 19c

Asparagus Boilers. Do not be without one of these if just what you need. 49c

Infants' Bath Tubs—Enameled in and outside—far the healthiest thing to use—no rust $1.35

Seamless Pudding Pans—2-qt. size 8c

Seamless Preserving Kettles, with bailed handles—
5-qt. size 16c
6-qt. size 18c
7½-qt. size 23c

Enameled Funnels—Acids have no effect on them 10c

Enameled Spit Cups—Just the thing for invalids 10c

Tea Steepers—Enameled—seamless 13c

Seamless Milk Pans—3-qt. size 8c
6-qt. size 12c

No family should be without one—always sold for $1.00. 69c

Seamless Fry Pans, 11½-in. size 16c
12¼-in. size 18c

Flat Douche or Bed Pans—Adopted by all hospitals—regular price 85c 49c

Seamless Oblong Bake Pans—Size 11x18 29c
Size 13½x20 44c

Seamless Dish Pans. 14-quart size 29c

Covered Bed Pans—The latest improved pan for the sick.

Water Pails—Will outwear wood, tin or papier mache.
10-qt. size 25c
12-qt. size 28c
14-qt. size 33c

Seamless Rice Boilers. Just the thing for oatmeal, rice, milk, etc.; 2-pt. size 25c
4-pt. size 33c

Fish Kettles. Extra large size, with perforated drainer, enameled cover 89c

Windsor Dippers—Is a seamless, well made, round handle, will never wear out, 1-qt. size 12c
2-qt. size 15c

Oval Foot Baths—The only kind to use that will not rust or corrode—size 20x16 53c

Seamless Handled Sauce Pans—2-qt. size 8c
2½-qt. size 10c

Seamless Berlin Sauce Pans, with heavy polished tin cover, 7-qt. size 25c

Deep Seamless Stew Pans, 9-qt. size 9c

Climax Sauce Pans—This is a patented fire-proof bottom, prevents burning, 7-qt. size 38c

FRIDAY GROCERY ECONOMY.

PROVISIONS.

Munger's Finest Elgin Creamery Butter—no better butter made—per lb 24c

We carry a full line of Delicatess, Sausages and Meats of the highest possible quality, which we sell at our usual low prices.
Armour's finest quality Star Bacon, per lb 12½c
Armour's finest quality Star Hams, per lb 11½c

High-Grade Canned Goods.

Seneca Brand Canned Goods—the highest grade packed—nothing better possible.
Seneca Tomatoes, 3-lb. size can 10c
Seneca Corn, 2-lb. size can 9c
Seneca Early June Peas and String Beans, 2-lb. size cans 12c
Seneca Sliced Pineapple, 2-lb. size cans 19c
Seneca Preserved Strawberries or Raspberries, 2-lb. size can 19c

Fancy Bottled Goods.

Finest Imported Weisbadan Preserves, all varieties, per bottle 49c
Genuine Imp. German Asparagus, 1½-lb. bot. 39c
Keiler's Imp. Scotch Orange Marmalade, 1-lb. jars 17c
Cross & Blackwell Epicurean Sauce, ½-pt. bt. 12c
Cross & Blackwell Pickles, pint bottle 23c
Lea & Perrin's Worcesters'e Sauce, ½-pt. bot. 19c

Delicious Teas and Coffees.

Our fancy grade Teas, choice of all varieties, would cost at retail 75c to $1.00 per lb. 58c
Golden Ceylon Tea, one of the most delicious Teas grown, per lb 49c
Fresh Roasted Private Growth Java and Mocha Coffee—no better Coffee grown—lb. 34c
Old Government Java Coffee, roasted, per lb. 29c

Pure Spices, Cocoa, Etc.

We handle only one grade and that is the best that money can buy.
Genuine Saigon Cinnamon, whole or ground, per oz. 4c
Genuine Penang Cloves, whole or ground, per oz. 3c
Finest quality Whole Nutmeg, per oz. 3c
Finest quality Ground White Pepper, per lb 18c
Coleman's Imported English Mustard, 1-lb. can 40c

Every Day Requirements.

10-lb. sack fine Table Salt 8c
5-lb. pkge. finest quality Pearl Laundry Starch 14c
Qt. bot. ex. strength Ammonia, rubber cork 9c
Santa Claus, P. & G. Lenox, Armour's Laundry, or Kirk's Satinet Soap, per bar 3c
Schumacker's Fabrik for scouring, large bricks, each 12c
Enameline Stove Polish, regular 5c size 3c

Finest Quality Fresh Cereals

Finest quality fresh Rolled Oats, per lb 2c
Finest quality Wheat Farina, per lb 3c
Finest imported Pearl Tapioca or German Sago, per lb 3c
Genuine imported Macaroni, 1-lb. pkgs. 9c
Finest quality hand picked Red Kidney or Swedish Beans, per quart 8c

PLAN TO BEAT MAGRUDER.

(Continued from first page.)

bate Judge E. H. Gary of Du Page are ambitious to succeed Judge Magruder, but their names have not been connected with Attorney Pulver's enterprise.

James L. High, the legal author and counsel, said last evening he had heard of the ambition of Judge Gary and Judge Burke, but he was unwilling to believe the railroad attorneys were going to oppose Judge Magruder.

"There is usually a strong fight necessary to prevent the old and experienced Judges from being displaced by younger and less experienced men," he said. "I have a high opinion of Judge Gary, but I would not vote for my best friend in opposition to a man like Judge Magruder.

"I think Judge Magruder is the best Supreme Court Justice we have ever had from this district. He has a masterly grasp of the facts and an unerring judicial instinct and his course has been eminently fair, impartial, fearless, and independent. He has twenty years of good service before him, and there is no conceivable reason why he should be shoved aside to gratify the political ambition of any man."

Col. Huntington W. Jackson expressed himself in a similar vein.

"I thought the bar and the public were united," he said, "in admiration for Judge Magruder. It would be wrong to deny him a renomination."

Views of Norman Williams.

Norman Williams is Chairman of the Republican committee appointed at the judicial convention held twelve years ago, which still holds over.

"Judge Magruder has the unbounded respect and confidence of the bench and bar," said Mr. Williams, "and I would be sorry, indeed, to see him replaced by any one else."

Judge Magruder was seen yesterday in chambers in the County Building.

"I understand some rumors have been going around," said he, when told of the story he was to be opposed by some of the railway attorneys. "I know nothing of my own knowledge, and I do not believe the railroads are opposed to me, because I know no reason why they should be."

STEINWAY!

Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centers of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

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17 Van Buren-st. CHICAGO, ILL.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

In Basement Departments.

Dress Goods and Silks.

Special Bargains—Now.

WOOL DRESS GOODS:

100 pieces of all-wool, medium tone Cheviot and Camels Hair Diagonal—44 to 48 inches wide—per yard 50c

35 pieces of all-wool Cheviot—Serge in jet and blue black; all-wool Fine French Serge—44 and 47 inches wide—per yard 35c

15 pieces of all-wool Vigoureux Beige—46 inches wide—per yard 25c

WASH DRESS GOODS:

50 pieces of Fine Silk Stripe Zephyr, Crash Outing Suiting—linen color and fancy checks—per yard 15c

100 pieces of Fine Silk Ginghams—dress styles—per yard 12½c

100 pieces Foulard Sateen in blue and white and black and white—silk styles—per yard 5c

All Remnants, from Main Department, of Wool and Silk and Wool Novelties, marked—to close—at very low prices.

SILKS:

Several thousand yards of Black Brocades, in rich, handsome designs; a beautiful quality and very special, at—per yard 85c

1,500 yards Printed Jap Silks, in Persian designs, with satin stripes of black and color—most appropriate for house gowns—per yard 30c

27-inch Stripe Habutai, for shirt waists—best quality—per yard 35c

A large accumulation of skirt lengths, waist lengths, and remnants of Fancy Silks; also remnants of Printed Velveteen, in Persian and Oriental designs; very suitable for fancy work and trimmings. Marked to quickly close, at—per yard, 18c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and 85c.

Every item mentioned above is worthy of special attention. We forbear quoting comparative prices but recommend an early inspection of the goods advertised, inasmuch as the unusual prices will undoubtedly cause a *quick* sale.

EAST

BUSY DAY FOR TANNER.

NEW CANAL COMMISSION IS APPOINTED AND CONFIRMED.

Governor Holds a Consultation with the Trustees of the Reformatory at Pontiac—Mr. Laub of Cook Introduces a Copy of the Georgia Law Against Trusts—Cooley in Springfield in the Interest of an Increased Drainage Tax.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—This has been one of Gov. Tanner's busy days. He sent in a new Canal Commission and tonight talked with the trustees of the reformatory at Pontiac respecting the condition and wants of that institution.

The new Canal Commissioners have organized by electing officers mentioned in last night's dispatches. They cannot tell how much money the Treasurer of the board has in his possession until they get a report from him. The report of the Treasurer is in the hands of the printer. John W. Lanehart is the principal bondsman on the surety offered by the Treasurer on file in the Secretary of State's office.

Gov. Tanner will next week dispose of the Commissioners of the Northern Prison and some of the Boards of Trustees of the State institutions. He hopes to announce nearly all of these before he goes to Washington. He may name a Lincoln Park Board by that time, too. The Legislature took a recess from today until the early part of next week.

A great number of bills were sent into the House and Senate. Probably the most noteworthy of these came from Laub of Cook, who sent in a copy of the Georgia law against trusts. Some weeks ago a member of the General Assembly, who was familiar with the workings of the Georgia law, sent to Atlanta and got a copy of it. It is regarded as the most stringent and effective measure of the kind in the country. It was given to Laub for introduction, and it will be sent on its way through the House.

A little bit of a measure with possibilities in inverse ratio to its length also made its appearance in the House. This document, which was referred to the House Committee on Municipal Corporations, gives to all cities and other municipalities owning and operating electric light plants the power to sell electricity to the inhabitants of such town or city. It is understood it may be amended so as to include park systems.

Cooley at Springfield.

"Brother" Cooley, who is here representing the Chicago Drainage Board, is going to open headquarters on the office floor of the Leland. He has a great collection of charts and maps done in ink of various hues calculated to mystify the average legislative mind as to the drainage district. "Brother" Cooley expects to walk around the room and, with the aid of a billiard cue, point out the salient features on these maps. Two years ago "Brother" Cooley, when here, bitterly opposed any proposition looking toward an increased drainage tax. He has experienced a change of heart since and thinks an additional cent and a half might do, but would prefer to make it three cents instead of a cent and a half.

Ex-Ald. Reddick and Commissioner Carter are also here. Reddick, who is the Secretary of the board, is with Cooley, but Carter is opposed to the increase. "Brother" Cooley's object seems to be toward the creation of a great waterway from Chicago to Joliet, susceptible of carrying vessels up and down the Desplaines flats.

Inquiry is constantly heard for Drainage Commissioner Jones, who has had a good deal of experience in and around Springfield for a number of years, and would probably be a handy man in this emergency. Jones, like Cooley, has experienced a change of faith. Two years ago, when a member of the House, he fought the proposition for an increase of tax. Some people are mean enough to say that he got the nomination for Drainage Commissioner by discontinuing his fight at the finish. He will probably be there in due season and help "Brother" Cooley explain the charts hanging in the sanitary district kindergarten.

Legislature Goes Home.

The Legislature has either gone home or is going tonight. It will not return before next Monday. Next week promises to be quite lively. Representative Revell's bill for the repeal of the libel law will come up on third reading in the House and will probably be kicked into kingdom come.

The members of the House will have to toe the mark on this bill and declare themselves by their votes where they stand. It has been used as a club long enough. The papers throughout the State have demonstrated the fact that they are not afraid of the bill and it will be taken up and beaten. Speaker Curtis wanted it postponed the other day, and that is the reason the House promptly sent it to third reading. It is intimated here that Curtis is favorably disposed towards the measure, but does not want a record made on it this early in the session. There will be no further delay about the matter. It will be reached in regular order about Tuesday or Wednesday of next week and then will come a fight that will be well worth seeing.

John Hill Jr. and a delegation from the Chicago Board of Trade came here today in the interests of a suit pending in the Supreme Court to adjudicate the question as to the right of owners of elevators of class A to deal in grain. It was decided by Judge Tuley in December of last year. Mr. Hill and friends came here to explain the case and its importance to Attorney-General Akin.

Murray's Election Bill.

Representative Murray of Clinton today introduced a bill "To prevent corrupt practices in elections, to limit the expenses of candidates, and to prescribe the duties of candidates and political committees."

The persons guilty of bribery and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than five years are divided into five classes:

First—Every person who directly or indirectly gives, lends, or offers or agrees to give or lend any money or valuable consideration to induce any voter, to vote or refrain from voting.

Second—Every person who directly or indirectly offers, gives, or agrees to give or procure any office or place of employment, public or private, to any voter to vote or refrain from voting.

Third—Every person who shall make or promise to make any gift or loan to procure the election of any person to a public office or the vote of any voter at election.

Fourth—Every person who in consequence of any gift or promise shall engage to procure the election of any person to a public office or the vote of any voters at any election.

Fifth—Every person who shall pay or cause to be paid any money to or for the use of any person with the intent that such money shall be expended in bribery at any election.

Two other classes of persons are made guilty of bribery and punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than one year:

First—Every person who shall before or during any election directly or indirectly receive, agree, or contract for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place of employment, public or private, for himself or another, for voting or refraining from voting.

Second—Every person who shall receive money or any valuable consideration for inducing or promising to induce any person to vote or refrain from voting.

The bill contains a section to prevent the intimidation of voters. It provides that every person who shall, directly or indirectly, make use of or threaten to make use of force, violence, or restraint, or shall inflict or threaten to inflict any temporal or spiritual injury upon any person in order to compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or who shall by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or contrivance impede or prevent the free exercise of the franchise of any elector, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than one year. The impersonation of a voter is likewise punished.

Court Bill Favorably Reported.

The House Committee on Judicial Department and Practice reported favorably today Mr. Miller's bill providing for the creation of a branch Appellate Court. The bill is essentially a Cook County measure, the intent of which is to relieve the pressure of business in the Appellate Court in the First District by establishing a branch. The only material amendment to the bill was to provide a compensation of $10 per day instead of $5 for Circuit Judges outside of the First District who might be assigned to hold court. Judge H. M. Shepard of the Superior Court and Judge A. N. Waterman of the Circuit Court of Cook County appeared before the committee.

"There are practically," said Judge Waterman, "only 130 working days in the term from October to March. In the last term over 438 cases were disposed of in this court. Each day the three Judges had to dispose of three cases, after hearing motions, considering the cases, and writing opinions. It is a physical impossibility for three Judges to dispose of three cases each day and give them just consideration. The printed briefs reviewed during the term amounted to over 20,000 pages, while the abstracts contained a larger number of pages than this number. In one case now under consideration the brief contains over 1,000 pages. Help must come from some other source or the court will fall behind in its work. There is but one feeling among the members of the Chicago bar, and that is that a branch Appellate Court is a necessity."

The Committee on Salaries and Fees today ordered favorably reported Senator Morrison's bill increasing the salaries of the judges of election in Cook County from $3 to $5 per day.

General Electric Case to Be Argued.

A matter will be argued before Attorney-General Akin tomorrow which will attract considerable attention in Chicago. The General Electric company of Chicago will make application to have the Attorney-General dismiss an appeal taken from Judge Dunne's court to the Supreme Court by ex-Attorney-General Moloney. The case is The People vs. The General Electric Company. It was a bill in chancery, brought to enjoin the company from constructing a street railway in Chicago under a franchise granted by the City Council. The case was tried before Judge Dunne, who dismissed it on the ground that it was not a people's case, but one brought to subserve the interests of opposing corporations.

NEW CANAL COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

Lively Fight in the Senate Over the Removal of Thomas H. Cannon—Hilton Is Confirmed.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—The Governor transmitted to the Senate today a message containing the following appointments for the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners: C. E. Snively of Canton, to succeed J. M. Welch, resigned; F. M. Ryon of Streator, to succeed Alt Gerdes; Howard O. Hilton of Rockford, to succeed Thomas H. Cannon.

The Governor gave his reason for removing Mr. Cannon in the following sentence:

"Whom I have this day removed from office because he does not possess the kind of ability needed for the discharge of his duty."

This explanation of the Governor's raised the ire of the members on the Democratic side of the Senate. When Senator Munroe moved that the rules be suspended and the appointments confirmed Senator Mahoney objected to the motion. He said:

"I hope the Senate will not act in undue haste in this matter. Sufficient courtesy ought to be extended to the members of the Senate by giving them time to look into the character of these gentlemen appointed. When the Governor removes an appointee and charges incompetency the members have the right to question such a charge. The gentleman he has removed has been a newspaper man for years, representing one of the greatest newspapers in Illinois at the Legislature for several sessions. To smirch his personal and business reputation by such an announcement I think is deserving of inquiry.

"I have never heard of it being done before and think the Governor should point out some specific charge. We ought at least let the message lie over for twenty-four hours, according to the rules of the Senate, in order that we may consider the appointments."

Senator Crawford Explains.

Senator Crawford explained that the Governor had only given the constitutional grounds required by law for the removal of a man from office, and that he had put it in the mildest form.

"It is all right," he said, "to ask for time to make inquiry into the character of the man who is about to be appointed, but I do not believe it necessary to ask time to find out the reason for removing a man who refused to get out of the way. The Governor has seen fit to give this reason and he knows what he is doing. I hope, contrary to any objection, that the rules will be suspended and the appointments confirmed."

Senator Mahoney again obtained the floor and said:

"I believe as honestly as any one on this floor that the Governor has a perfect right to fill all the offices with Republicans, but when he does so for political reasons, let him say so and not smirch a man's character. Let us be honest and send in removals without smirching reputations."

Senator Munroe said that he had no especial reason for asking that the appointments be confirmed, except that as the Senate would not meet again until next week he wished to have them confirmed before adjournment. "As to the Governor's reasons for the removal," he said, "I have nothing to say. The Governor is himself responsible for the charges and will sustain them."

Senator Munroe's motion finally prevailed.

Senator Leeper asked that the vote on the confirmation be taken separately on each appointment. He said that the commission was self-sustaining, while the commission which preceded it was always asking for appropriations and he did not think that a member who formerly served on that board (meaning Mr. Snively) should be reappointed.

Appointments Are Confirmed.

The vote on confirmation resulted as follows: Snively, yeas 35, nays 3, those voting in the negative were Leeper, Mahoney, and Curley; Ryon, yeas 36, nays none; Hilton, yeas 35, Leeper voting in the negative.

Senator Templeton's bill authorizing the Governor to borrow $250,000 was favorably reported by the Appropriation committee, with the amendment that the money be borrowed for not longer than seven years. The bill was read a second time and advanced to the order of third reading.

The following bill was introduced:

By Senator Fitzpatrick—Providing that buildings, four stories in height, be provided with fire escapes, and that the Governor appoint a Fire Escape Commissioner at a salary not to exceed $3,000 per year, and an assistant, not to exceed $1,500.

The following Committee on Judiciary was announced: Warder, Chairman; Harding, Sparks, Baxter, Templeton, Hamilton, Edwards, Pemberton, Dunlap, Aspinwall, Putnam, Kingsbury, Bollinger, Munroe, Fisher, Wells, Mounts, Landrigan, and Hull.

Senator Kanan offered a joint resolution asking that when the Senate adjourn that it stand adjourned until Monday at 5 p. m. The resolution was adopted. Senator Aspinwall offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the national Congress to pass the bill pending before that body, which provides for a reclassification of the railway postal clerks. The joint Committee on Rules presented its report fixing the rules of the session the same as those which governed the Thirty-ninth Assembly. The report was adopted. Adjourned to Monday at 5 p. m.

Proceedings in the House.

In the House the Senate joint resolution providing for adjournment until 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon on acount of Lincoln's birthday was concurred in.

Speaker Curtis announced the addition of Mr. Wylie to the Committee on Joint Rules. The following standing committees were announced:

Congressional Apportionment—Anderson, Chairman; Needles, Sharrock, Miller, Cavanagh, Ward, Nohe, Quanstrom, Powell of Iroquois, Wilson, Scrogin, Laub, Steen [Republicans]. Novak, O'Donnell, Large, Schwab, Blood, Shepard, Sullivan, Jarvis [Democrats].

Senatorial Apportionment—R. C. Busse, Chairman; Allen of Vermilion, Cochran, Selby, Shanahan, Sherman, Glade, Payne, Wathier, Fuller, Weidmaier, Parrish, Williams [Republicans]. McGee, Stewart, Bryant, Hall of Cook, Price, Horn, McGoorty, Barricklow [Democrats].

J. H. Waspil was appointed superintendent of ventilation, with E. Williams and R. W. Kent assistants.

A list of committee clerks and janitors was also announced. The report of the Committee on Joint Rules, presented by Mr. Cochran, was adopted.

Mr. Schwab's joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the submission to the people of proposed amendments to three articles of the Constitution at the same election was favorably reported by the Committee on Judiciary and made a special order for next Tuesday.

Following is a partial list of the bills introduced:

By Mr. Avery—Appropriating $192,000 for a new cellhouse and for other improvements at the State Reformatory at Pontiac. Also a bill appropriating $313,423 for the maintenance of the same institution for two years.

By Mr. Laub—To prohibit trusts, pools, and combinations for the lessening of free competition in the manufacture, importation, or sale of articles of merchandise or raw material.

To Prevent Election Frauds.

By Mr. Murray of Clinton—To punish corrupt practices in elections, to limit the expense of candidates, and to prescribe the duties of candidates and political committees. The bill makes guilty of bribery any candidate who shall attempt to influence a voter by the promise of any office or position. The intimidation of a voter is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month, nor more than one year. The expenses of candidates are limited according to the vote cast at the last preceding election. A candidate may spend $100 for the first 5,000 voters; for any greater number not exceeding 25,000 he may spend $2 for every 100 voters; for any number exceeding 25,000 and less than 50,000 $1 for every 100 voters, and 50 cents for every additional 100 voters. Every candidate, after the election, is required to file with the officer empowered the certificate of election and a statement of campaign expenses.

By Mr. Allen of Vermilion—Imposing additional duties and conferring additional authority on the State Board of Health, with reference to the water supplies and sewerage of the State.

By Mr. Suttle—Appropriating to John Schultz and Anton Gragowski $15,000 each for injuries inflicted by the State militia in Chicago during the strike in July, 1894.

Needles Bill Called Up.

Mr. Needles' bill to authorize the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer to borrow $250,000 to meet "casual deficits or failures in revenues of the State" at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent came up on second reading.

Mr. Alschuler [Dem.] offered an amendment providing that the time of the loan shall not exceed one year.

Mr. Merriam [Rep.] said the amendment would defeat the purposes of the bill. Money could not be provided before April, 1898, with which to pay the loan. Mr. Stoskopf [Dem.] offered an amendment limiting the time of the loan to two years. This was accepted by Mr. Alschuler and was adopted without opposition.

Mr. Trousdale [Dem.] offered an amendment providing that the advertisement for proposals for the loan shall be inserted in the Boston and Philadelphia papers, as well as the papers of the cities named in the bill. This amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson of Whiteside [Dem.] offered an amendment confining the provisions of the bill to the present emergency. This was opposed by Mr. Needles.

Mr. Johnson replied that he intended no reflection on any public official. The motion to table Johnson's amendment was about to be put and the Democrats were demanding a roll-call when Mr. Shanahan [Rep.] moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until next Tuesday morning. Mr. Schwab [Dem.] moved to table this motion, but the proposition was rejected. Then Shanahan's motion was carried.

The House adjourned until 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

BONA FIDE MEASURE WOULD BE A BOON

Alexander H. Revell and Others Discuss the Anti-Trust Bill, but Suspicions Are Expressed.

Speaking of the anti-trust bill, Alexander H. Revell said yesterday:

"As a general thing I suppose such a law could not be too highly commended. I would not care, however, to pass upon the merits of this bill until I had an opportunity of examining it carefully."

Attorney Arnold Tripp said: "While a bill of this kind is something devoutly to be wished, this particular measure is nothing but a sandbag. It will never get out of the committee. If the right kind of men could get up the right kind of a bill the measure would meet with the approval of every honest citizen."

Attorney H. C. Colsen said: "I believe every good citizen would be in favor of any legislation which has a tendency to reach any such combination or trust as the ones at which this bill is aimed. Supposing the bill to be introduced in good faith, and I only say supposing, it would be difficult to say just what the effect would be if it became a law, as it would be impossible to say how the courts would hold it. I see, however, why a measure of this kind could not be passed and enforced."

SKETCH OF CLAUS H. CRANTZ'S CAREER

Graduate of Upsala and Former Secretary of Scandinavian Bureau at State Republican Headquarters.

Claus H. Crantz, who has been appointed State Geologist by Gov. Tanner, was Secretary of the Scandinavian Bureau maintained at State Republican headquarters in the last campaign. This position is the only one of a political nature he has held heretofore. Crantz was born in Wexiö, Sweden, in 1849, and is a graduate of Upsala, Sweden's national university. He came to Chicago in 1874 and for twelve years was the general agent for the Dominion Steamship line. He lives, with his wife and two children, at No. 413 Belden avenue. State Treasurer Hertz was one of Mr. Crantz's backers for the position.

BURNHAM ON HIS LAKESIDE PARIS.

Architect Says the Water Front Can Be Beautified to Eclipse Like Work of World-Wide Fame.

D. H. Burnham talked at length yesterday of the lakeside Paris into which he hopes to see Chicago one day transformed. As the architect told the South Park Board the day before, his plans for improving and beautifying the Lake-Front are as yet inchoate. He has, however, certain well defined general ideas, and if the board backs him up he says he will in due time present plans to eclipse anything in the way of public boulevarding and landscape gardening known to the world. He is sanguine, too, that the enterprise will be one of profit to the city and says he feels assured of the requisite backing when his scheme is unfolded in detail.

"No city ever had the opportunity which Chicago has," he said, "of making on a magnificent scale ideal landscape creations. The opportunity is here and if it is improved there will be nothing in the world to compare with it. It will convert our unsightly Lake-Front into a place of ideal beauty, and thousands of people from all parts of the world will come here to feast their eyes.

"And I should like to see impressed upon the public mind that the project is an eminently practical one, for, viewed from a purely financial standpoint, it is certain to be an exceedingly profitable investment."

"I should like to see an estimate made of the amount of money which is spent outside of Chicago every year by the wealthier classes at places which are attractive by reason of their beautiful surroundings. In the aggregate I am satisfied it would be something startling. Of course, all of this could not be kept in the city even with the proposed improvements, but a large part of it would remain here.

"But this would be but a small sum as compared with that brought here by visitors from all parts of this country as well as from abroad. The fact is that Italy is largely supported by the money brought to that country by foreign tourists. What would Rome do without the millions poured into its lap every year by visitors from other countries? I might ask the same question regarding Spain, Constantinople, Cairo, and a host of other cities and countries which are objects of interest to tourists. They all would experience the greatest hardship were this source of revenue cut off.

"Paris is probably one of the best illustrations of the benefits which come from this source. When Louis Napoleon launched his great scheme of public improvements it was generally looked upon as an extravagance, a luxury without any substantial benefits to follow from it, but it has proved to be a magnificent investment for that city, and the same would prove true with reference to Chicago. During the summer months it would bring thousands of people from the South, and West especially, here, and the money they would put into circulation would have an appreciable effect upon the business of the city.

"And then again the cheapness of it! The magnificent south shore drive will cost the city practically nothing, and it will be without exception the finest creation of the kind in the world. And the improvement in this particular will not stop at this point. Eventually it will be extended along the lake shore for many miles north. The matter has been agitated in Evanston, and it will unquestionably fall into line with this city. Think what a beautiful thing this great driveway will be.

"The elevating effect of these improvements upon the people must count for a great deal. They will stimulate civic pride and tend to a better citizenship. I am firmly of the opinion the people of this city will not rest satisfied until the improvements have been completed."

Verdict for Harper Set Aside.

The verdict of the Federal Court at Springfield awarding $2,500 to W. H. Harper against John Scullin, the St. Louis millionaire, for alleged slander was set aside by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday.

New Line to Washington, D. C.

Through sleeping cars daily via Monon route, C., H. & D., B. & O. S. W., and B. & O. roads. Sleepers ready in Dearborn Station, Chicago, 9:30 p. m. Leave Chicago 2:45 a. m.; arrive Washington 6:47 a. m.; arrive Baltimore 7:55 a. m. Special rates account inauguration. Ticket offices, No. 232 Clark street and Auditorium Hotel.

FAVORS DEEP WATERWAY

SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS APPROPRIATING $150,000.

Sum Is for Preliminary Surveys of Proposed Deep Waterway from Great Lakes to Ocean—Will Allow for Considerable Work—Waterway Commission Recommends a Survey of Five Routes—Finds Obstacles to Deep Water Not Great.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—A favorable report was made today in the Senate on the proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $150,000 for the preliminary surveys of the proposed deep waterway between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. This is the first tangible result of the work of the commission, a summary of whose report has already been printed in THE TRIBUNE.

The sum indicated will allow for considerable work on the part of the army engineers in the direction of elaborating the examinations made by the commission. The Commissioners recommended that complete surveys and examinations be made and all needful data gathered to determine the feasibility of five related projects. The first is to control the level of Lake Erie and to project the Niagara ship canal; the second is the developing of the Oswego, Oneida, Mohawk route to the sea; the third is the development of the St. Lawrence-Champlain route; the fourth is the improvement of the tidal Hudson River; and the fifth and most important project is the systematic improvement of the immediate channels of the lakes.

* * *

The commission recommends that existing information be supplemented by reconnoissance and special investigation until the general questions have been fully covered, and that at the same time a systematic measurement be made of the outflow of the several lakes and a final determination of their levels undertaken. The commission estimated the complete surveys and investigations will cost not less than $600,000 and require some years of time. They suggested that $150,000 be appropriated for the first year, and this recommendation was followed by the Senate Committee on Commerce today.

This is the first step in the development of a magnificent scheme of interior development which, according to the opinion of eminent engineers in the government service, will produce greater results at less cost than any river and harbor scheme ever presented to Congress. The report presented by the commission, on which the survey is to be based, declared that it is entirely feasible to construct such canals and channels as will be adequate to any scale of navigation that may be required between the great lakes and the seaboard.

The commission found that it would be wise to provide for a channel of a navigable depth of not less than twenty-eight feet. Starting at the heads of Lakes Michigan and Superior at Chicago and Duluth it is found that the most eligible route is through the several great lakes and their intermediate channels and the Niagara ship canal.

* * *

From Lake Ontario the Canadian seaboard may be readily reached direct by way of the St. Lawrence, while the American seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario either by way of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain or by way of the Oswego-Oneida-Mohawk Valley, the final watercourse in either of these two routes being necessarily the Hudson River.

The commission finds that it is practicable to develop the work in separate sections, so that benefits shall follow closely upon expenditure without awaiting the completion of the system as a whole, but it especially noticed that the Niagara ship canal should be first undertaken and that incidentally the broadening and deepening of the intermediate channels of the lakes should be undertaken, as they are in the logical order of development and require the least time for consideration.

The project of the deep waterway from the head of the lakes to the Atlantic seaboard has many warm friends in Congress, especially among the Senators and Representatives from all the Northern and Northwestern States, and they are anxious to appropriate enough money to provide for adequate preliminary surveys at the earliest possible moment.

The commission has found by its general examination that really no experimental work is involved in the development of any useful depth through the intermediate channels of the upper lakes. In a route of over 900 miles between Chicago and Buffalo the obstructions to a depth of thirty to thirty-three feet are only about forty-four miles, or about the same as the improved St. Lawrence below Montreal on a depth of 27 2-10 feet.

* * *

Of this eighteen miles are through Lake St. Clair, which is understood for the most part to be of the easiest class of dredging and not more difficult than was Lake St. Peters on the St. Lawrence. Between ten and eleven miles of the obstructed channel are near the mouth of the Detroit River and in part are known to be rock. Valuable methods for this class of work have been developed, but if these are too tedious and expensive it will be feasible to un-water the American channel and execute the work more quickly and satisfactorily and at less probable cost.

The remaining fifteen miles are scattered shoal stretches which are not known to involve any special difficulties. Experience in the last few years in this country and Europe has been revolutionary in the development of appliances and methods of handling large cuttings, and these can now be undertaken with confidence both as regards cost and time.

* * *

Furthermore, canals in rock cuttings can be so planned now as to cost but little more per mile than in the kind of drift so common to canal locations. It now costs twice as much to carry a barrel of flour from Chicago to New York as it does from New York to Europe, although the latter distance is twice as great.

But if an ocean steamer could clear from Chicago to Europe it would save the time and expense required to break bulk at two intermediate points and the cost of carriage would be about one-half of what it is now. Such a vessel could carry per cargo from the east of Lake Erie to the ocean for not exceeding one cent a bushel.

* * *

Another test of the Gathmann dynamite projectile is to be made tomorrow with a reduced powder charge. Mr. Gathmann says he protested in vain against the excessive charge used yesterday and now desires to try the shell once more with the powder pressure which it was intended to withstand.

Navy officers talked with today say that yesterday's test does not demonstrate the enire failure of the shell by any means. They say it simply goes to show that Mr. Gathmann has made his shell too thin, and that by increasing the walls to half an inch of steel he can probably secure a successful test. This would of course result in reducing the charge of dynamite to be carried, but the difference would not be material.

Until the walls are strengthened or tests with reduced powder charges prove entirely successful no attempt will be made to fire the shell with a heavy load of dynamite, although the inventor claims that explosive would not be discharged by the collapse of the shell, as he uses wet gun cotton, which requires for its explosion a particular detonating force.

* * *

President Cleveland today officially recognized a number of consular officers of the Greater Republic of Central America, and among the number is Secretary George F. Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade, who holds the position of Consul-General for the State of Illinois with his official residence at Chicago.

* * *

There is no likelihood of a decision being rendered in the Lake-Front case during this administration and this matter may go over as a legacy to the successor of Commissioner Lamoreaux in the Land Office.

"When I took possession of the Land Office," said Commissioner Lamoreaux, "I found upwards of 600 cases awaiting settlement. It is not unlikely, therefore, that when my successor is appointed, which will probably be about the 10th of next month, he may find a number of cases awaiting him also. This Chicago Lake-Front matter is of so much importance that it cannot be lightly treated, and it is going to take considerable time just to read over the testimony and the facts presented. Thus far I have not had an opportunity to make the examination as thorough as I wish, and, judging from the manner in which work is piling up in the Land Office incidental to the closing days of the administration, it does not seem likely that I can give this subject the attention it deserves. Should I fail to get around to it before the 4th of March there is a possibility that I may be able to reach a conclusion between that date and the time my successor is appointed.

"From the fact that I had the attorneys representing the adverse interests make up a statement for the guidance of the Land Office the inference was drawn that a decision would be given at once. Each attorney who was consulted in the matter considered that he had been given a sure tip regarding the settlement of this important case and the consequence was a number of publications were made, all of them to the effect that a decision had been practically agreed upon and would be given out before the conclusion of my term as Commissioner of the Land Office. As a matter of fact, however, the suggestions made by me to the attorneys in regard to furnishing information was merely to prevent me from having to dig through a number of books and pick out facts and testimony that had already been taken.

"Thus far I have been unable to have a conference on the subject with the officials of my office who sat with me in the case, and the consequence has been a delay in the preparation of the necessary briefs. To be sure there has been a great deal of important data furnished me since the hearing was concluded and it is my desire to sift out all the facts possible that may have a bearing upon coming to some definite conclusion. Every attorney in this matter who has been consulted by me seems to have been impressed with the fact that a decision favorable to his side of the case was about to be rendered, and there has been no hesitancy about scattering this impression broadcast.

"There does not seem to be a very good chance for a decision being rendered while I am Commissioner of the Land Office, but I will not say that it is absolutely out of the question so far as I may be concerned. Should there be a letup in the ordinary work of the office I might get around to this matter, but it does not look much like it at this time."

* * *

Every member of the Illinois Congressional delegation is receiving applications for appointments under the next administration, and suggestions range from the lowest salaried Consulate abroad up to the most remunerative Federal offices in Illinois. Members of the delegation are kept busy comparing notes, for in many instances the same applications are sent in by candidates to different Congressmen, whose districts may be embraced in the coveted territory.

Among some of the recent suggestions towards getting on Uncle Sam's pay-roll is ex-Sheriff G. H. McClung of Henry County, who wants to be United States Marshal. Editor A. Liberknecht of Geneseo would not object to a Consulate that would take him back to the Fatherland for four years.

Charles Hitch hankers after the United States Marshalship for the Southern District, and Otis Humphrey of Springfield would like to be United State's District-Attorney there. He is not alone in this ambition, however, for Judge Richard Yates of Morgan County and A. S. Worthington of Jacksonville are both hankering after the United States District-Attorneyship for the Southern District.

Col. Isaac Clements thinks he ought to be sent back to Springfield as Pension Agent and is putting in good work in his own behalf during his sojourn at the National Capital. Collector of Internal Revenue for the Peoria District has charms for A. J. Daugherty and Col. Isaac Taylor, both of whom are running neck and neck, securing signatures to petitions for this place. Thus far Sol H. Betha appears to be the only candidate for the position of United State's District-Attorney at Chicago, and he does not seem to mind that Gen. Black has more than a year to serve.

* * *

Representative Prince of Illinois has been using his persuasive powers with Speaker Reed to secure recognition for the bill to pay claims for overwork under the eight-hour law. Speaker Reed does not show any inclination to grant the request, inasmuch as it will require at least $2,000,000 to settle these claims, and it is not believed this is a suitable time to saddle such a burden upon Uncle Sam. It is not likely, therefore, that the Illinois Congressman will be able to get this matter out of the pigeonhole of the House committee room in which it is now lodged.

* * *

The members of the House Appropriations committee had a warm debate today over the proposition to put in the sundry civil bill the claims of sugar growers for more than a million more of bounty money. The subcommittee which framed the bill was in favor of the appropriation, but the full committee by a vote of 9 to 7 refused to put it in the bill.

* * *

The Senate today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and fixed next Wednesday at 4 p. m. as the time for a final vote on the immigration conference report. These were the only features of the open session, which was cut short early in the day by the executive session on the arbitration treaty. The diplomatic and consular bill as passed carries $1,645,308, a slight increase on minor items on the House bill.

* * *

No further extensions of the civil service will be made during the remainder of the present administration. This statement is made on the authority of President Proctor of the Civil Service Commission, who says President Cleveland has no intention of issuing an order bringing the host of fourth-class postoffices into the civil service.

* * *

The Committee on Elections today unanimously authorized a report in the Watson-Black contested election case in favor of the sitting member.

* * *

The Senate spent the greater part of the day in executive session, debating the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The entire time was consumed by Senators Turpie and Morgan, the former in advocacy of and the latter in opposition to the ratification. No action was taken on any amendment or on any part of the treaty.

FURTHER SCHEDULES DECIDED UPON.

Ways and Means Committee Resolves to Restore McKinley Duty on Lead Ores.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The most important decision agreed upon today by the Republican members of the Ways and Means committee, who are working on the tariff bill, was to restore the McKinley duty on lead ores. The McKinley rate is 1½ cents a pound, while the present duty is three-fourths of a cent.

Copper, brass, gold, and silver were also restored to the rates of the McKinley law, which are 35 per cent ad valorem on copper, 1½ cents a pound on brass, and 30 per cent ad valorem on gold and silver.

The committee also disposed of a number of items among the manufacturers of iron and steel by giving them specific rates equivalent to the present ad valorem duties on them. This list includes nails, spikes, tacks, needles, horseshoes, nuts and washers, braids, rivets, engraved steel plates, saws, screws, umbrella ribs.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST BIRTHDAY.



"It's ah twelve-pound boy, Massa Washington!"—Truth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Winamac. A NEW COLLAR. E. & W.

Good upright pianos $200 upwards at 77 Van Buren-st. Lyon, Potter & Co.

MONEY TO SPEND HERE.

SHARES OF CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS IN SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Present Measure Carries Over Fifty Millions Altogether—Chicago River Gets $113,000, Hennepin Canal $1,000,000, Rent for Buildings for the Postoffice $20,000—Cannon Gets in $200,000 for a Branch Soldiers' Home at Danville.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Chicago and vicinity are interested in a number of the items of the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was reported to the House today. This measure is more familiarly known as "the omnibus bill," from the fact that everything that has escaped the other thirteen bills in charge of the Appropriations committee has been lugged into the sundry civil act, which will account for the total running over $50,000,000.

Chicago River gets $113,000, no change being made in the text of this appropriation, which, like previous measures, is only for dredging purposes, and by the ruling of the War Department cannot be applied to widening the river. It will take nearly $20,000 yearly to pay rent for the buildings used for public purposes pending the erection of the new public building at Chicago. Hennepin Canal is given $1,000,000. For completing the improvement of the channel connecting the waters of the great lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, $1,000,000 is appropriated. For completing the construction of two new revenue cutters for service on the lakes $200,000 is allowed.

Rock Island Remembered.

Rock Island Arsenal comes in for liberal provision, machinery and shops getting $10,000; general care of reservation, $10,000; repairs to water power with a view to preventing overflow at Moline, Ill., $28,150; Rock Island bridge and viaduct, $12,000; and protecting bridge with sheer booms, $250. A provision was inserted in connection with the Rock Island bridge permitting the establishment of a horse railway by which the operating company in lieu of rent shall furnish the necessary and proper electric power for operating the draw to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War.

Uncle Joe Cannon got in an appropriation of $200,000 for the establishment of a branch soldiers' home at Danville, Vermilion County. Other soldiers' homes looked after in the West are Northwestern Branch, at Milwaukee, $275,000; Western Branch, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., $283,600; and Marion, Ind., Branch, $172,500. For the support of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, including the erection of penitentiary building, $187,712.

Money for Lake Harbors.

Some of the most important items for river and harbor improvements include: Milwaukee Bay, $168,000; Duluth and Superior, $500,000; harbor at Cleveland, O., $400,000; Keweenaw Bay, to Lake Superior, $400,000; establishing harbor bell and light at Chequanegon Point, Lake Superior, $1,500; Grand Marais harbor of refuge, Lake Superior, Mich., $2,000; and improving Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Ia., $300,000. Of the sum for the Missouri River $25,000 is to repair and protect works at Nebraska City.

Milwaukee's public building gets $400,000, and Western fishery stations are looked after as follows: Northville, Mich., $4,980; Alpena, Mich., $1,920; and Manchester, Ia., $3,480. Omaha's exposition is given $200,000. In the appropriation of $1,200,000 for surfmen at life saving stations provision is made for including the surfmen at Old Chicago station.

HOUSE DISCUSSES GOLD CONTRACTS.

Political Debate Arises Over a Provision for Funding the Debt of Arizona.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The House today passed the fortifications appropriation bill with but a single amendment and made some headway with the postoffice appropriation bill. But the major portion of the day was consumed in a political debate on the financial question, which was precipitated by an innocent provision in a bill providing for funding the debt of Arizona Territory. The bill aroused the opposition of Mr. McMillin [Dem., Tenn.] because it provided for gold bonds and the payment of interest in gold or its equivalent.

Mr. Knox [Rep., Mass.] said that the stipulation regarding gold bonds applied only to Arizona, which had outstanding gold bonds to be refunded.

Mr. Walker [Rep., Mass.], Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, declared it was as notorious as that the sun shines that there were certain States of the Union whose monetary system was beyond the reach of Congressional legislation. There were seven States where all transactions were in gold, and yet it was curious, he said, that the Representatives from those States on this floor sought to compel the rest of the Union to take 50 cents on a dollar. He insisted that Congress should not interfere with private contracts. He urged the House to vote down an amendment that had been submitted by Mr. McMillin, which was as follows: "Provided, that the principal and interest of the bonds funded under this act shall be payable in any lawful money of the United States except the Arizona bonds above described heretofore issued."

Mr. Hartman [Silver Rep., Mont.] got the floor to deny the statements of Mr. Walker, who, he said, had furnished "more misinformation to the world on this question than all the rest of the House." He insisted that gold contracts were made in his State, and read one of fifteen letters from cashiers of banks in his State, all denying gold contracts. His correspondent said he had been in the banking business for twenty years and had never seen a gold note.

In justification of his statement Mr. Walker produced and read some gold notes made in Utah and California. He said he regretted it if he had made a mistake in enumerating the seven States, but he insisted that there were seven States where practically all time obligations were payable in gold.

Mr. McMillin's amendment was agreed to—149—7—after which the bill passed.

CANADIAN CABINET MEMBERS PLEASED

They Find a Decided Disposition at Washington to Encourage Trade with the Dominion.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—After a week's stay at the capital Messrs. Cartwright and Davies, the Canadian Liberal Cabinet members, will leave the city tomorrow for their homes. According to the statements of the Commissioners they have had a satisfactory visit, having been given a cordial and hearty reception by the public men on whom they have called. They have found a decided opinion on the part of leading public men that there should be a thorough investigation into the whole matter of trade between the two countries which should be made by a commission of competent persons, and the Commissioners have no doubt that a reasonable basis can be reached on which reciprocal arrangements can be entered into.

In their report to the Dominion Government the Commissioners will recommend the formation of a commission to make this inquiry and they hope that similar action will be taken by the Government of the United States. The Commissioners ridicule the idea that has been suggested in some quarters that their mission has been a failure and that they have accomplished nothing worthy of importance.

DEPOSITORS RECEIVED $5,300,000.

National Bank of Illinois About Through with Its First 50 Per Cent Dividend.

The National Bank of Illinois has practically completed paying its first dividend of 50 per cent to depositors. Up to the close of business yesterday $5,300,000 had been thus paid out.

Some $300,000 [illegible] left on hand to meet the injunction case of the West Park Board.

By May 1 another dividend of some 10 per cent will be paid. It is possible that it will be larger than that, as collections on the paper held by the bank are better than was expected.

THEY RIDICULE IT.

Many People Ridicule the Idea of an Absolute Cure for Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles.

Ridicule, However, Is Not Argument, and Facts Are Stubborn Things.

Stomach troubles are so common and in many cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially on medicines.

This fear of being humbugged may be carried too far; so far, in fact, that many persons suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis, and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour, and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles, because they act entirely upon the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, taken after meals, digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh, and appetite, and many other troubles, which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, sent free.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

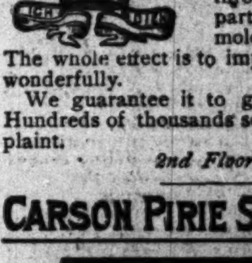
THE BIG DRUG STORE.
34 State-st., opposite Field's,
Sympathizes with
The Antikamnia Co.,
from whose circular of January, 1897, we quote:

"We are receiving a large number of communications from reputable druggists and physicians complaining of substitution for Antikamnia.

"The foisting of a substitute upon a trusting physician and his unsuspecting patient involves injury to the reputation of the physician, danger to the patient, and loss to the reputable pharmacist, who is compelled to compete with dishonest dealers."

THE REMEDY:
Tear down the glass screens from Prescription Departments, under cover of which all sorts of rascalities are possible, and do business openly and in plain sight as does
THE ONLY ECONOMICAL DRUG CO.
C. H. McCONNELL, Prest. and Mgr.

Most Fashionable Modistes



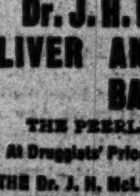
Recommend Her Majesty's Corset. They claim that it is practically the only corset over which a gown can be perfectly fitted.

It is made firm throughout. Every part is carefully molded to the body. The whole effect is to improve the figure wonderfully.

We guarantee it to give satisfaction. Hundreds of thousands sold and no complaint.

2nd Floor.
CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO OMAHA



BACKACHE
Female Troubles Rheumatism and Bright's Disease can be cured by using
Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM
THE PEERLESS REMEDY
At Druggists' Price, $1.00 Per Bottle.
THE Dr. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

IF YOU CAN'T save your money, invest it in a Diamond or a Watch. Such articles never lose their value. We will sell you one on long time and at a low price. Send for illustrated booklet telling our business. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants, Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st. Open Saturday evenings.

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The Most Complete—
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HINTS AT LOW PRICE ERA

EFFECT OF IRON AND STEEL POOL COLLAPSES VIEWED BY TRADE.

Factors Believe the Big Companies to Be Tired of Combinations—More Work and Less Wages Discussed as to Labor's Share—Sales of Rails—Interest Centers in the Ore Situation—Fight by the Norrie Mine—Passing of the Middlemen.

Out of the chaos in all branches of the iron and steel trade, caused by the spectacular collapse of the great steel rail pool on Monday, is coming the conclusion that the iron and steel trade of the country is passing to a permanent lower basis of prices. The belief is growing general that the trade has gone beyond the era of big profits, vast combinations, and the throttling of competition. With the passing of high prices go also the high wages of iron and steel workers.

"More work, less wages," was the laconic way a prominent factor in the steel trade expressed himself yesterday.

"The collapse of the pool and the probable dissolution of the iron ore combination," he continued, "will be historical as marking the end of the era of high protection prices. We have announced to the world we can take care of ourselves, and defy all competition. I think all the big companies are tired of pools. They have protected the weak concerns, which should have gone down long ago. High prices have limited business, when it could have been plentiful for the larger producers."

"I am glad the steel rail pool has gone. I am glad that all the other iron and steel pools have gone, and I will be glad when the iron ore pool, which has kept many mines in operation which ought to have been closed long ago, follows the rest. Then we will be on a legitimate basis."

Sales of Steel Rails.

Sales of steel rails yesterday were again heavy. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons probably have been sold since the war began.

Vice-President Palmer of the Illinois Steel company, when asked the company's price for rails, said:

"We have sold rails today at $18 a ton. We understand some Eastern mills have offered them in this market at $17 a ton."

This means that Carnegie and other Pennsylvania concerns are selling rails delivered in Chicago at $17 a ton. It is the same price they are quoting at the mills. President Gates left for the East in the afternoon, but it is said his mission has no connection with the war now being waged.

With rails at $17 a ton labor gets about all there is in it. It takes two tons of ore to produce one ton of steel. One and one-half tons of fuel are required. The raw material is worth about 50 cents for the ore and 75 cents for the coal as both lie in the ground. Estimating the labor required in the transportation of the ore and coal to the furnace, fully $14 out of the $17 goes to labor. Sales already made will distribute between $14,000,000 and $28,000,000 among workmen during the next few months. This one item will have an appreciable effect upon general business.

Notwithstanding denials, the Merchants' Bar Iron Association is as dead as the steel pool. In fact, for a fortnight past the bar iron pool has not controlled prices, and business has been obtained at such prices as could be secured.

Interest Centers in Ore Pool.

With all the pools for the finished products of iron and steel gone by the board, interest now centers in the iron ore combination. Long before there was any thought of collapse of the steel rail pool it was evident that the ore pool, or the Association of Bessemer Ore Dealers, so called, would meet with serious difficulty in preparing for business during the present year.

The troubles of the ore dealers began with the announcement of the Carnegie-Rockefeller ore and transportation deal some time ago. When this deal was announced it was evident that none of the big Mesaba mining companies could be included in the pool for another year. It was clear, too, that the great advantage which the Carnegie interest had secured over all competitors in the deal with Rockefeller would necessitate not only a big reduction in the price of ore from all districts, the old ranges as well as the Mesaba, but it would also be likely to prevent the possibility of making up a combination on the old range ore, of which Carnegie, alike with all other manufacturers, must have a large supply to mix with the Mesaba.

But since recovering from the shock of the Carnegie-Rockefeller combine the ore dealers have hopes of continuing their organization as far as Bessemer ores from ranges other than the Mesaba is concerned.

Fight by Norrie Mine.

A difficulty more serious with them than the collapse of the steel rail pool is the fight that is being put up by the owners of the big Norrie mine on the Gogebic Range for an allotment much in excess of their output during the last year. The Norrie is an immense producer of a kind of ore that must be had by all manufacturers, no matter what their supply of Mesaba may be, and the question of a Bessemer ore pool in 1897 depends more upon the decision of the owners of this mine than anything else.

Of course, it is understood that all ores will be far lower in price this year than last, pool or no pool. If there was any chance of selling ore today for 1897 delivery, it is more than probable that the Bessemers, even under the dictates of a pool, would sell at a reduction of fully $1 a ton from the base price of a year ago, which was $4 for Norrie delivered at lower lake docks.

Contrary to what might be expected, the collapse of the steel rail pool is not, under depressed conditions now prevailing in the ore business, a source of worriment to the producers of iron ore. In fact it is the general opinion of ore dealers in Cleveland that the failure of this big combination, which has held prices of steel rails far above reasonable figures, may stimulate trade to an extent that will result in a demand for new ore somewhat sooner than was expected.

In line with other important changes that have followed the ore and transportation deal between Carnegie and Rockefeller, it is announced that the movement of all ore from Carnegie mines, about 1,500,000 tons, will be under the direction of E. S. Mills, who will also act as sales agent in Cleveland. But this action of the Carnegie company is the final move in a long line of reductions in cost of material, by abolishing middlemen.

CARNEGIE WILL FIGHT TO THE END.

Considers That the Illinois Company Has Broken Faith and Will Not Let Up.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—It was reported in Pittsburg today that the Carnegie Steel company had sold rails as low as $14.25 per ton at the mills, but this was denied. The officials said they were still taking orders at $17 at the mills, and had not cut this price because they were getting all the business they wanted at that figure.

The company is hot on the trail of the Illinois Steel company, and Andrew Carnegie is in the city giving the fight his personal attention. The Chicago agent of the Carnegies has been given orders to maintain the $17 quotation until further notice. Mr. Carnegie was at the offices of the company all day.

The contest has now settled itself to a trial of strength between the Carnegies and the Illinois company.

Henry W. Oliver, who engineered the recent ore deal between Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, is to leave for Europe on Saturday. Owing to his close connection with the Carnegie company it is said his trip is for the purpose of making contracts with foreign consumers. The establishment of agencies abroad by the Carnegie company several weeks ago is a strong indication of intentions to capture all the orders that a foreign market affords.

A local steel manufacturer, who is not directly interested in the rail business, does not believe an American manufacturer can get a market in England, as the margin of profit is too small. "The latest quotation I have received of the price of rails in England is $22.50," said he. "With rails at $17 here, and $4.50 freight added, it would leave but $1 profit besides the profit on the product at $17, if there is any. English consumers would, in my opinion, prefer to pay a dollar or two more and have the rails made on that side of the ocean."

The dissolution has in two days let loose such a boom as has not been seen in trade circles for years. Already there has been insured the firms engaged in the different branches of iron, steel, coal, and coke production a full amount of work for months to come.

CLEVELAND MILL TO MAKE RAILS.

It Has Heretofore Been Out of the Business by an Agreement with the Pool.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—There are mingled feelings of despair and elation among the men who deal in iron in this city. Every one is on the qui vive as to the next movement of the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination. The interests of this city will be considerably affected by an announcement on excellent authority to day that the Cleveland Rolling Mill company will begin the manufacture of steel rails. It has been out of the business for ten years, receiving a bonus each year from the pool for refraining from the manufacture of rails.

L. C. Hanna of the ore firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. today was asked as to whether the breaking up of the steel rail pool would bring about a rupture of the iron ore pool. He said:

"I do not know just what action the ore people will take. They will hold a meeting in this city the latter part of the month to discuss the situation. We hope for a larger movement of ore between now and the opening of navigation than has taken place since the close of last season, and there is a feeling among the ore men that the iron business will increase when some legislation on the tariff has been enacted."

One man in the steel business said: "You can draw your own conclusions as to the effect on labor. With steel billets selling at $16 and rails at $19, while $5 is generally allowed for converting, there can be but one result if this thing keeps up. The price of wages must go down, and go a long way. The Amalgamated Association has a sliding scale, adjusted to the market price, but it does not control all the mills. Carnegie has separate contracts with his men, and he did not make a reduction in January, when the amalgamated thought it wise to accept one. I look for extensive labor troubles before an adjustment is reached."

Cleveland members of the Bar Iron Association asserted today that the bar iron pool is no nearer dead than it has been for several weeks.

PRESIDENT FISH EXPLAINS ORDER.

Says His Company Bought Rails in Order to Keep a Chicago Industry Busy and for Its Own Profit.

New York, Feb. 11.—Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central railroad company, was asked today if he could give some explanation of the reported large order for steel rails by his company. In reply he said:

"From the surplus earnings of the year ended June 30, 1896, the directors set apart $422,500 to be expended this year in betterments. At yesterday's meeting they not only authorized the purchase of the full quota of rails recommended by the chief engineer for this year's renewals on the entire system, 25,400 tons, but they also availed of the low price to buy 24,600 tons additional. This will put the road one year further in advance as to renewals and in substitution of 75-pound rails 60s and 56s.

"We placed nine-tenths of our 50,000-ton purchase with the Illinois Steel company in order to keep a Chicago industry busy and the labor among us employed."

SOFT COAL COMBINE FORMED IN OHIO.

Is Decided to Form a Single Sales Agency—Details Will Be Perfected at a Meeting in Chicago.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 11.—At a secret meeting held in this city yesterday there was consummated an agreement that will practically control the soft coal product of the State. It was a session of representatives of the Ohio Soft Coal Association and of railroads in the association territory.

It was decided to establish a single sales agency for all of the Ohio bituminous coal producers. Then there was a discussion of the percentage of the traffic to be handled by each of the lines. The details of that arrangement were not completed, but they will be, it is expected, at a meeting to be held in Chicago next Tuesday.

SUGAR GOES UP AT CLEVELAND.

White Brands Advance, but Local Dealers Don't Believe Trust Investigation Is the Cause of It.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—White sugar went up one-eighth of a cent here today on all white brands and one-sixteenth on the soft varieties. Wholesalers do not assign any special cause for the fluctuation in the prices other than the rising and falling of the market. Local dealers do not think that the Lexow investigation into trusts generally has anything to do with the prices.

IRON WORKS TO REDUCE EXPENSES.

Cambria and Pennsylvania Directors Meet and Decide to Make a General Reduction.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Both the Cambria Iron and Pennsylvania Steel companies' directors met today. It was learned that the situation was gone over and instructions were given to curtail expenses. This means that a general reduction is to be made, which will be at least 10 per cent if not more.

WHISKY TRUST IN BLUE GRASS STATE

Distillers from All Over Kentucky Hold an Important Meeting in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Distillers from all over the State met here today to form a whisky trust of all Kentucky distilleries. Their object is to control the output and price of Kentucky whisky. Another meeting will be held at an early date.

COMPARISON OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES

German Emperor Exhibits Designs Showing Recent Increases in Other Countries.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, Feb. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Designs showing the naval strength of various nations composed by the Kaiser and shown to Deputies on the occasion of Dr. Miguel's dinner on Monday were exposed in the lobby of the Reichstag today. The first design shows the new ships built for Germany, France, and Russia since 1893, with the result that Germany has thirty-two, France seventy-eight, and Russia thirty-nine vessels ready for service. The Kaiser lays stress on the two last-named nations possessing 117, as against thirty-two by Germany.

The second design gives the probable relative increase of the respective navies in 1899, according to which France and Russia will have forty-five new ships, including seventeen first-class and six second-class ironclads and twelve cruisers, whereas Germany will only have fourteen new vessels, including four first-class, two second-class, and four fourth-class ironclads.

The third design shows the development of the Japanese navy, and the fourth a parallel review of the navies of Germany, France, Russia, Japan, and the United States from 1893 to 1897. These designs will be kept in the library of the Reichstag, according to the proposal of President Buoh of the Reichstag, who returned thanks to his Majesty on behalf of that body.

The Freisinnige Zeitung regrets that the designs, though publicly exhibited by the Naval Department, are not countersigned by the Ministers, and it is therefore not allowable to criticise them in the Reichstag on the occasion of the second reading of the budget for the navy.

Death of Spencer Ervin.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11.—Spencer Ervin, the well-known stock broker, died today of pneumonia at his home in this city.

UNIT FOR PEACE TREATY.

UNION LEAGUE DEBATES AND APPROVES THE ARBITRATION PACT.

Commends the Principle of International Adjudication of Differences and Praises the National Administration for Proposing, Urging, and Negotiating the Pending Instrument—Speeches by A. M. Pence, Judge Kohlsaat, and Others.

Resolved, That the Union League club of Chicago cordially approves the principle of international arbitration and hails its adoption by the two great English speaking nations as a most happy augury of universal peace.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the national administration for proposing, urging, and successfully negotiating the great arbitration treaty now pending before the United States Senate.

The above resolutions were discussed and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted last night by the Union League club, and ordered sent to the Senate of the United States through the Illinois Senators.

The occasion was a special meeting and dinner called in consequence of a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting in consequence of the inability of the club to entertain the resolutions offered then by Mr. Pence on the same subject. The members had their wives and friends with them last night at the dinner and at the discussion, which was held in the library. Vice-President L. L. Bond presided.

Address by A. M. Pence.

The first speaker of the evening was A. M. Pence, who said:

"What a magnificent pageant have we now presented. Two of the greatest nations of the earth, governing one-third part of the peoples of the world, and whose language is spoken by at least 150,000,000 of people, whose literature far surpasses the Augustan age of Rome, whose science weighs the suns and worlds in a balance, set an example to all the world in the ways of civilization, peace, and happiness. Who can estimate the force of such an example if peace can be thus permanently secured between two nations? It is but a single step until there shall be established tribunals for the settlement of the differences between other nations.

"We can have no happiness as a nation and no permanent success until we shall learn to attend to our own affairs and to turn aside from the temptation of intermeddling with the affairs of other people. We must rid ourselves of the thought that we possess a divine commission to superintend the affairs of the world. It is sufficient for us to superintend our own affairs, and this proposed treaty is the first great step which will give us the full opportunities to garner all the blessings of peace and to establish our civilization upon a lasting basis."

Judge Kohlsaat's Remarks.

The second speaker was Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, who said the presence of so many women indicated a disposition to arbitrate domestic differences. He told a story of a married man who said one morning downtown that he and his wife had a quarrel whether a room should be finished in blue, as he wished, or in pink, as she wished; but they had compromised by finishing it in blue.

He did not believe there was a right-minded man in the community who did not desire the ratification of the arbitration treaty. The opposition seemed to come entirely from people with some selfish design in regard to the Nicaragua Canal or some other scheme. It had been sufficient, however, to delay and imperil the ratification, and therefore it was entirely proper that a body like the club should give expression to its earnest convictions and feelings in regard to it. At the same time it went without saying, he added, that this country would never arbitrate any question that involved its honor or that touched its heart.

Judge Kohlsaat then gave the treaty his warm approval and declared that it expressed the sentiment of the American people. Arbitration, he said, was in the air. Public sentiment in regard to it had ripened rapidly, as in the case of civil service reform.

I. K. Boyesen Talks of King Oscar.

Judge Kohlsaat was followed by I. K. Boyesen, who said that for a nation to go around with a chip on its shoulder was barbarism pure and simple. He was sorry that such a man as Mr. Roosevelt of New York had said recently that war was good for a people, and that nothing else could keep alive a nation's self-respect.

The Anglo-Saxon race, he said, had so far led in civilization. To this great race the world owed all great ideas, like habeas corpus, trial by jury, and universal suffrage. He thought it was highly becoming that this race should also lead off in the abolition of war and the substitution of arbitration.

Mr. Boyesen spoke particularly of the objection made to King Oscar as an umpire. Oscar, he said, was one of the most admirable characters in the world, high-minded, learned, progressive, and just. The Scandinavian people were nearly related to this country, as fully one-fourth of them had found their homes here, and every home in Sweden or Norway was represented and interested in the United States.

In conclusion he expressed his disapproval of the amendment offered to the treaty, excluding from its operation all differences between this and other countries, and all questions of domestic policy. This amendment, he said, negatived the whole instrument, and was equivalent to making a treaty and then in the same breath taking it back. The Senate did not like to receive hints from the people, but it had received a hint last November, and if it persisted in rejecting the treaty perhaps it might get another.

Charles H. Aldrich in Closing.

The last speaker was Charles H. Aldrich, who spoke as follows:

"If we had had such a treaty there would not have been fifty-seven years of negotiation, turmoil, and confusion with reference to our northeastern boundary. Had we ended the order in council, the right of search and impressment long before our commerce was destroyed, our flag humiliated even in our own harbors, and thousands of our sailors lost their lives in involuntary servitude upon British decks, and, finally, in that critical hour of our national history when a patriotic but too zealous Captain of our navy took from the Trent, a British steamer, the Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell, under the mistaken idea that they were living dispatches, and the British Government instructed its representatives to demand their immediate liberation and an apology for the wrong done its flag, we could not have been so humiliated.

"In approving this treaty, as I have done, I would have the Senate make one addition—viz.: the express abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which there was a joint protectorate established over the proposed Nicaraguan Canal."

GREECE MAY FORCE WAR

(Continued from second page.)

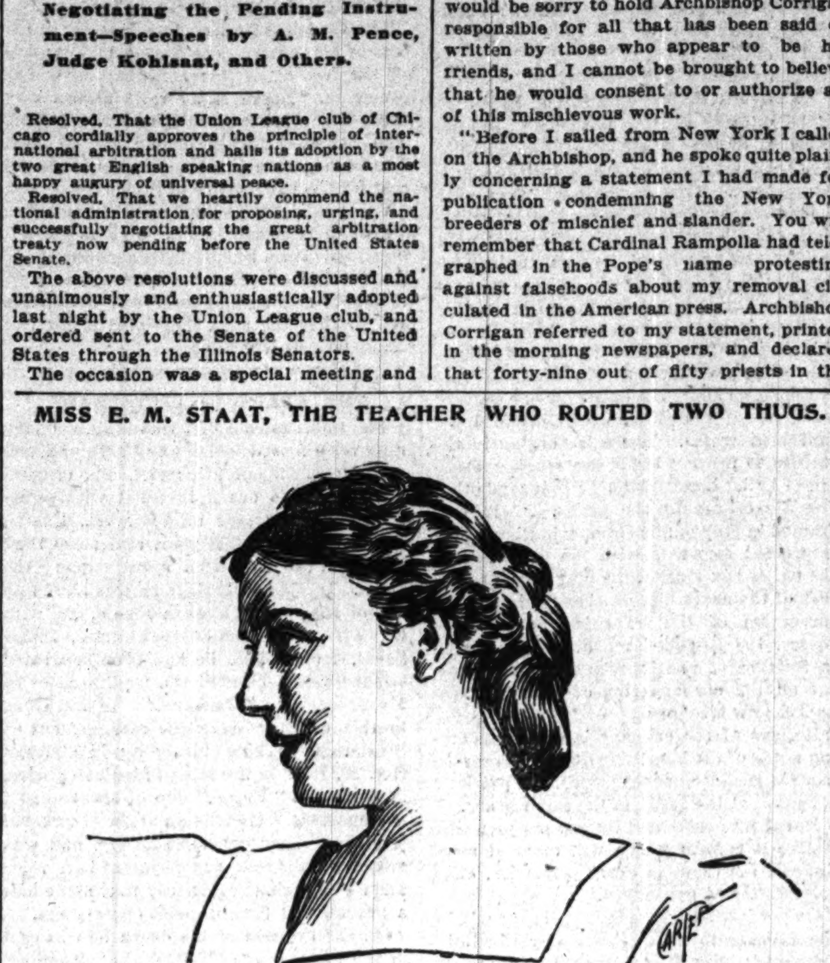
villified, and because I taught in Washington University that the truth of God's word was not inconsistent with facts revealed by science I was denounced as a heretic, who had been rebuked by removal from office. All these stories, originating in New York, are pure inventions of malignant minds. I would be sorry to hold Archbishop Corrigan responsible for all that has been said or written by those who appear to be his friends, and I cannot be brought to believe that he would consent to or authorize all of this mischievous work.

"Before I sailed from New York I called on the Archbishop, and he spoke quite plainly concerning a statement I had made for publication condemning the New York breeders of mischief and slander. You will remember that Cardinal Rampolla had telegraphed in the Pope's name protesting against falsehoods about my removal circulated in the American press. Archbishop Corrigan referred to my statement, printed in the morning newspapers, and declared that forty-nine out of fifty priests in the New York Diocese and the public generally would infer from my language concerning the 'bureau of mischief' that I meant him.

"I replied that with such a rule of logic it was strange that the public did not come to the conclusion that Cardinal Rampolla's telegram was also directed against him. Corrigan said I must not expect the public to be logical, and urged me to say to newspaper men before I sailed next day that my published remarks were not intended to apply to him. I replied simply that all I could say to the public was that my remarks referred to the same persons denounced in Cardinal Rampolla's telegram."

That ended Archbishop Keane's pointed story. At the same time if anybody in America has any idea that Archbishop Corrigan is without influence in Rome he is sorely mistaken. Every effort made to insure his prestige at the Vatican has helped him, and many here believe that he will be the next American Cardinal.

MISS E. M. STAAT, THE TEACHER WHO ROUTED TWO THUGS.



Miss Evelyn M. Staat, the 20-year-old school teacher who successfully combated the highwaymen at Campbell and Park avenues on Wednesday evening, had recovered sufficiently from the shock to take charge of her class in the Washington School yesterday. Miss Staat is modest, and believes that she would have surrendered her purse to the footpads if she anticipated the notoriety her victory brought. The school teacher friends of Miss Staat regard her as a heroine, but none of them envy the glory she received by severing the index finger of one of the thugs with her teeth. Aside from a few slight bruises about the head and face Miss Staat shows no effect of the encounter.

FAREWELL DINNER GIVEN MR. BAYARD

Loud and Long Continued Cheering Follows His References to Arbitration.

London, Feb. 11.—One hundred and fifty persons assembled this evening at the dinner which the Royal Society's club gave to United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, upon his retirement from the Court of St. James.

A feature of the speeches was the extreme cordiality with which all references to the United States were received. Sir Clements Markham, President of the club, in proposing a toast in honor of Mr. Bayard, said that true ties between Great Britain and the United States had been established and cordial friendships never to be forgotten had been formed between Americans and Englishmen.

Ambassador Bayard was loudly cheered when he rose to respond. He made a direct allusion to the arbitration treaty and inquired whether, with this important measure and the matter of the rule of the road at sea settled, it could not but be believed that all other differences could be disposed of by arbitration. This was followed by loud and long continued cheering. Continuing, Mr. Bayard said:

"We have here in person the Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen, the greatest living advocate of that great principle. I do not for one moment believe that the spirit that moved him and animated the people behind him, and the spirit in which he has been received, can long be delayed. It cannot be permanently obstructed. It may be delayed, but it cannot be defeated."

These statements were also followed by cheering and scenes of enthusiasm. Continuing, Mr. Bayard said:

"I have labored for a better understanding between the well-meaning men of both countries. No one can doubt, if plain speaking can make them believe, that the real heart of the American people, for which alone I pretend to speak, is for a manly trust between the people of both countries."

The conclusion of Ambassador Bayard's address was followed by prolonged cheers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said, in responding to Mr. Bayard's address:

"Ambassador Bayard has won the strongest regard of the people of England. We feel that the links which Mr. Bayard referred to bind us for all time. They will always remind us that we are of one blood. Our art and our literature are also one. Nobody desires the prosperity of the United States of America more than the people of England. We love the Nation which is becoming so powerful before all mankind, and we shall always treasure Mr. Bayard among our recollections of America and Americans."

Lord Chief Justice Russell said:

"There is not today, and I cannot see how there ever will be, just cause for quarrel between the United States and Great Britain. Both nations being governed by the same principles, they ought not to allow any interests to divide them in their work for humanity."

ENGLAND HAS NOT COMPENSATED IVORY

Balfour Says It Is Not Customary and That No Communication Has Been Received About It.

London, Feb. 11.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Parnellite, member of Kilkenny City, said that it was contrary to public practice to give compensation in cases such as that of Edward J. Ivory of New York, who was recently found not guilty on the charge of conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion. Mr. Balfour added that no communication on the subject had been received from the United States.

Thirty-second Warders Indorse Kerr.

Four hundred residents of the Thirty-second Ward pledged themselves last night to support W. R. Kerr for Mayor. The meeting was held at Forty-third street and Evans avenue. O. P. Curran presided. Addresses were made by Lorin C. Collins Jr., W. J. Southworth, H. Dorsey Patton, James M. Steele, F. J. Berry, D. S. Geer, and W. A. Banks.

L. J. GAGE IS THE GUEST.

COMMERCIAL CLUB GIVES HIM A WARM OFFICIAL FAREWELL.

Complimentary Banquet at the Auditorium—Next Secretary of the Treasury Talks of the Rich and Poor—Urges Tolerance Upon Both—H. N. Higinbotham, J. J. Glessner, and Dr. N. D. Hillis Make Addresses—Tribute of William T. Baker.

(Continued from first page.)

should have been sought out for this high position foretells the dawn of a new day for American institutions. When all classes and parties unite in preferring the best man for its leader the republic has become as permanent as the mountains and stars."

S. M. NICKERSON SUCCEEDS L. J. GAGE

Elected President of the First National Bank—Plans of Future Secretary of the Treasury.

Samuel M. Nickerson was elected President of the First National Bank yesterday to succeed Lyman J. Gage. Mr. Gage will retire immediately from the bank to prepare for his going to Washington to assume the duties of Secretary of the Treasury. His resignation as President was accepted yesterday and Mr. Nickerson was elected to succeed Mr. Gage.

The directors created the office of Second Vice-President, which was filled by the election of George D. Boulton, who has been in charge of the bond department of the bank for some years. Mr. Boulton was also elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Gage.

Mr. Nickerson has been with the First National Bank for more than thirty years. Mr. Nickerson was elected President in January, 1867, and continued in the office until July, 1891, when he retired, Mr. Gage, who had been First Vice-President, being elected to succeed him.

It is understood Mr. Nickerson will hold the position only until such time as the directors can find the man whom they desire shall succeed permanently to the place. He is the largest individual stockholder in the institution.

The First National Bank has published a chart showing the fluctuations in capital, capital and surplus, deposits, and in loans and discounts from 1873 to the present time. This shows that on Jan. 4 deposits amounted to $29,437,000—the largest ever shown in the history of the bank. From 1879 to the close of 1881 the deposits increased from $6,467,000 to $20,271,000. The loans and discounts on Jan. 4 amounted to $16,342,000, as compared with $18,742,000 at the end of 1892, which was the highest record shown for this item. The capital and surplus increased from $1,096,000 in 1875 to $6,500,000 in 1894. There was written off from surplus $1,000,000 in 1894, which leaves the capital and surplus at the present time $5,300,000.

The officers of the bank at present are:

President—Samuel M. Nickerson.
First Vice-President—James B. Forgan.
Second Vice-President, George D. Boulton.
Cashier—Richard J. Street.
Assistant Cashier—Holmes Hoge.
Second Assistant Cashier—Frank E. Brown.
Directors—

Samuel M. Nickerson,	Nelson Morris,
Franklin D. Gray,	Eugene S. Pike,
R. C. Nickerson,	A. A. Carpenter,
Edward F. Lawrence,	James B. Forgan,
Norman B. Ream,	George D. Boulton.
Samuel W. Allerton,	

Mr. Gage expects to go to Washington in a few days for a conference with Secretary Carlisle regarding the working of the Treasury Department. He will follow this with a trip to some quiet place, where he can rest for a few days previous to the inauguration. Mr. Gage has not yet determined whether he will take a house in Washington. It is probable he will go to a hotel for a few months and will take a house in the fall.

Mr. Gage was not present at the directors' meeting, but his letter of resignation was read by Vice-President Forgan.

Resolutions of acceptance were adopted, a copy of which, elegantly engrossed on vellum and signed by all the directors of the bank, will be officially mailed to Mr. Gage within the course of a few days.

The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, Lyman J. Gage, the President of this bank and a member of this board, has tendered his resignation of both positions in order that he may enter the Cabinet of President-elect McKinley; therefore,

"Resolved, That, deferring to his wish, which we are aware signifies no selfish preference, but springs from a high sense of public duty, we hereby accept these resignations, to take effect at the close of business on the 15th inst., the time mentioned by him.

"In thus yielding to the request of Mr. Gage to sever a connection that has existed for thirty years, and submitting to the deprivation of his counsel and official direction in the management of the bank, we desire to bear testimony to the universal respect and affection felt for him by all his associates, as well as to express our appreciation of the tact, ability, and probity which he has so faithfully used to develop the strength of this institution, and which with his many other rare qualities signalize him as a citizen.

"As he leaves us to become the Secretary of the Treasury, a position for which his peculiar fitness has been so generally recognized by the whole country, we are filled with hope that his efforts in the broad field of national affairs will be marked by the same success that has distinguished his career as a banker.

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the records of the bank and that a copy be given to Mr. Gage."

SUES OGDEN COMPANY FOR $50,000.

Merchant Schraudenbach Wants Heavy Damages for the Cutting Off of His Gas Supply.

The Ogden Gas company and the Western Republic Construction company are defendants in a $50,000 damage suit filed in the Circuit Court yesterday morning by A. E. Schraudenbach, a dry goods merchant at No. 974 North Halsted street. The plaintiff says the Ogden company cut off his service pipe, leaving his store without gas for twenty-four hours.

The attorney who represents Schraudenbach said that in a few days he would begin other suits against the Ogden Gas company for the same reason as that alleged by Schraudenbach.

Officials of the Chicago Gaslight company denied yesterday that they were furnishing gas to anybody on the North Side for nothing in order to keep out the Ogden. They claimed to have suffered no serious loss of customers since the Ogden entered their field, but admitted concessions.

WILSON TO BE COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Postmaster-General Is Elected to Succeed Gen. G. W. C. Lee at Washington and Lee University.

Lexington, Va., Feb. 11.—The Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University today unanimously elected William L. Wilson, Postmaster-General, President of the university in place of Gen. G. W. C. Lee, who recently resigned. It is well understood that Mr. Wilson will accept the position and will enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of next July.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frederick Thurston, Bertha Lockner	25—23
W. George F. Potter, Mabel Swartfiger	20—18
Wilkie Buckholz, Maggie Axtmann	21—19
Hermann Kruger, Mathilda Otto	42—47
Edmund Kaufmann, Hattie Goldenberg	27—21
Jan Hylaszek, Maryanna Prynobis	[illegible]
Samuel W. Gilespie, Mary Brown	[illegible]
John Schmueser, Minnie Schroeder	21—18
Peter T. Roussey, Katherine Weissman	26—18
Frank T. Netrofa, Frances A. Fana	29—23
Luigi Graziano, Anegela Sablatino	27—16
William Foaley, Katie Bowler	27—25
Michael Pienkowski, Mazzulia Diawinska	27—23
Hermann Basch, Linda Joseph	24—22
John J. Jansen, Rosa M. Eininger	22—19
Ignac Gorske, Mary Fotero	[illegible]
Michael Zimbroff, Rose Kaminowski	[illegible]—21
Magnus Pearson, Annie Corell	31—30
Vaclav Fiala, Annie D. Ostru	29—23
John E. Black, Clara H. Sooph	[illegible]—19
Charles Brassey, Kittie Rowland	26—23
Alois Biron, Tillie Muth	[illegible]
Charles Brown, Elsie Fakiner	29—21
John Dzlechiass, Maryanna Balucka	27—23
Gustaf Berlin, Annie Stable	34—23
Wilhelm G. Stohrer, Emilie Maier	26—23
Kazemeras Warakoyus, Anastana Wezdiznolesie	24—18
Mathias Hack, Rosa Kleiner	[illegible]—20
Edward McDonald, Maude Ackerman	27—23
Stanislaw Wozniak, Jadwiga Kledzik	24—19
William J. Smith, Emma J. Westphal	[illegible]—21
Joseph Hassel, Maggie Milligan	31—19
Josapas Kowarski, Pawlina Zilwiezuke	27—29
Vincent Hausa, Valentina Vansik	21—19

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Clemence C. Collier, Elizabeth L. L. Schaffer	21—21
Jan Sus, Albine Pitrmanova	22—20

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois—Clearing Friday morning, slightly colder, northwesterly winds.
Iowa—Generally fair Friday, variable winds.
Minnesota—Fair Friday, except light snow in the extreme northern portion, variable winds.
Ohio—Snow, probably turning to rain, slightly warmer in the northern portion, easterly winds.
Indiana—Clearing Friday morning, northerly winds.
Nebraska—Generally fair Friday, westerly winds.
North and South Dakota—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably with snow in the western portions, warmer in the eastern portions, winds becoming southwesterly.
Montana—Threatening weather, with light snow, colder in the western portion, southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds.
Lower Michigan—Snow Friday, rising temperature, northeasterly winds.
Upper Michigan—Snow, slightly warmer, easterly winds.
Wisconsin—Fair Friday, except snow on the lake, variable winds.
Missouri—Fair and slightly colder Friday, northwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Feb. 11, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.02	50	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Albany	30.32	16	24	N.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.10	24	24	E.	.01	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.88	50	52	E.	.18	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.00	42	44	S.W.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.58	16	24	N.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.74	22	32	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.12	20	22	E.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	30.26	20	30	N.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.78	46	54	N.W.	.04	Rain
Calgary	29.64	24	30	S.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.96	38	42	N.E.	.64	Rain
Cheyenne	29.92	36	38	W.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.86	30	30	E.	.08	Snow
Cincinnati	29.80	38	42	N.E.	.01	Rain
Cleveland	29.92	28	28	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Concordia	29.90	26	32	S.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.84	30	32	N.E.	.04	Snow
Denver	30.02	38	44	S.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.86	30	32	S.E.	.10	Snow
Detroit	30.00	22	28	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Dodge City	29.96	28	32	S.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.90	22	24	N.E.	.04	Snow
El Paso	30.04	52	56	W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.56	26	32	N.W.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.90	56	58	N.	.01	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.94	22	28	E.	.06	Snow
Green Bay	30.00	26	32	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Havre	29.58	28	32	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	29.56	32	34	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Huron	29.86	14	20	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.82	34	38	N.E.	.04	Rain
Jacksonville	29.96	62	72	N.E.	.86	Rain
Kansas City	29.88	34	36	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Lander	29.84	30	40	N.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.84	48	48	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.18	58	64	S.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.04	22	24	E.	.02	Snow
Memphis	29.80	56	58	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.58	8	10	....	.06	Fair
Montgomery	29.78	62	64	S.E.	.64	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.36	2	6	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.78	50	52	E.	.02	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.82	66	70	S.	.46	Rain
New York City	30.20	28	36	N.E.	....	Fair
Norfolk	30.10	38	42	N.E.	.02	Rain
North Platte	29.88	40	46	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.98	38	36	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.86	28	32	N.E.	.02	Clear
Oswego	30.14	16	20	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.96	48	52	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	29.84	40	44	E.	.16	Rain
Pittsburg	29.94	36	40	S.E.	Tr.	Snow
Pueblo	30.04	28	36	N.W.	....	Fair
Qu' Appelle	29.50	20	20	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.74	36	44	N.W.	....	Fair
San Francisco	30.20	52	54	W.	.02	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.86	36	38	N.W.	.01	Snow
St. Paul	29.88	28	28	S.E.	.10	Snow
Salt Lake City	30.02	40	40	S.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	30.16	16	18	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	32	36	N.E.	.01	Snow
Springfield, Mo.	29.84	38	42	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.80	56	56	S.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	30.14	32	36	E.	.02	Snow
White River	30.26	8	16	....	....	Fair
Williston	29.68	24	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Winnipeg	29.80	22	22	S.E.	Tr.	Snow

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 32°; 9 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 33; 11 a. m., 33; 12 m., 33; 1 p. m., 33; 3 p. m., 34; 6 p. m., 35. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.86; 6 p. m., 29.8.

DEATHS.

COWAN—Charles Henry Cowan, at his residence, 465 Fullerton-av., Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, in the 66th year of his age. Buffalo, N. Y. and Providence papers please copy.

DUPEE—Arthur, son of Charles A. Dupee, suddenly at 1 o'clock, Feb. 11, at 486 Dearborn-av. Funeral private.

FAY—Feb. 10, Mrs. Lucinda C. Fay, aged 82 years. Funeral from residence, 7142 Wright-st., Saturday, Feb. 13, 8 a. m., by carriages to Northwestern Depot. Interment, Dundee, Ill.

TURNER—At her residence, 57 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, Cornelia J., beloved wife of J. Spencer Turner and sister of Mrs. B. F. Jacobs.

WATKINS—Feb. 11, 1897, Joseph Watkins, aged 90 years 16 days. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Moulding, 957 N. Clark-st. St. Joseph, Mich., papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GREAT EPOCHS IN THE HISTORY OF ART—Three lectures on Gothic architecture, Greek sculpture, and Florentine painting, illustrated with stereopticon views, will be given at the University School, S. E. cor. Dearborn-av. and Elm-st., on the evenings of Feb. 12, 16, and 19, by the Rev. Professor Greenough White of the University of the South. Tickets for the course, $2; for sale at McClurg's or at the door. Single admission, $1. This evening at 8 o'clock, GREEK SCULPTURE.



When our artist says "all styles" we make some exceptions. The above cut shows one of them.

The styles we have are all desirable, and the prices—as between-season prices should be—are very low.

Just now let us interest you with a lot of two-piece knee pant suits—5 to 15 year sizes—regular $5, $6, and $7 goods. Choice, $3.50.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

AUDITORIUM.
Chicago Orchestra.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
WAGNER PROGRAM
SOLOISTS—
Mme. Januschowsky,
Miss Sue Aline Harrington,
Mr. George Hamlin,
Mr. D. Ffrangcon Davies,
and the ORCHESTRAL CHORUS.
This Afternoon at 2:30 P. M.
Tomorrow Evening 8:15.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50c.
POPULAR PRICES.

AUDITORIUM—Opera Season 1897.
GRAND OPERA
Monday, Feb. 22—For Four Weeks.
The season will comprise twenty evenings and four matinee performances. Season tickets, $72, $60, $48, $36. Boxes, $600.
SEASON TICKETS NOW ON SALE.
Repertoire: First Week—Monday, Feb. 22, Carmen; Tuesday, Faust; Wednesday, Martha; Thursday, Tannhauser; Friday, Tristan and Isolde. Saturday Matinee to be announced later. Scale of prices—Main Floor, $3.50; Main Balcony, front, $3; Main Balcony, rear, $2.50; Second Balcony, $2; Family Circle, $1.50; Boxes, $30. Sale begins next Monday for first week.

HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET
Performances Every Day, 12:30 to 10:30
John and Emma Ray, Hilda Thomas, F. Barry, Annie Hart, Ada Melrose, Blocksom and Page, Lovelade Musical Trio, Weston & Beasley, Signor Ernl, The Morellos, Shayne & Warden, Edna Collins, 3 Wright Sisters, Morton & Elliott, Herbert Dog Circus, The Two Bernards, The Maginleys.
Continuous Vaudeville—5, 10, 15, 25c.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Richard Harlow, Cushman & Holcomb, Russell Bassett, Lizzie E. Raymond, Rinehart Sisters—3, 4 Millett Bros.—4, John Tierney, Gertrude Haynes, Rawson & June, Sig. Arcarris & Sisters, Ed Gallagher, Clever Kinzo, Miller & May, Seaman & Monti, Sheridan & Sheridan, Mons. Gelier.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Mulambark Troupe, Lillie Laurel, Billy Van, Whirlwind De Forrests, 4—Musical Luciers—4, E. M. Hall, Howard's Trick Ponies, Campbell & Campbell, M'lle Aimee, Raymond & Clark, Collins & Collins, Beatrice Leo, William De Boe, McBeard & Moore, Leslie & Sarsfield, 8—Flying Arabs—8.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
CARRENO
...LAST...
PIANO RECITAL
Saturday Afternoon,
Feb. 13th at 2:30.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED EARLY
POPULAR PRICES.
General Admission . . 50 Cents
KNABE PIANO USED.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
McVICKER'S—TONIGHT AT 8. WED. and SAT. Mats.
SUCCESS!—POPULAR VERDICT!—SUCCESS!
STUART ROBSON
Dramatization of Opie Read's Latest Novel,
THE JUCKLINS.

SCHILLER.
SCHILLER
MATS. DAILY. ALL NEW VIEWS.
AGNES PROCTOR, A. S. LIPMAN, MR and MRS. SIDNEY DREW, James Harrigan, Bessie Gilbert, Josephine Sabel, Sankey Bros.
CINEMATOGRAPHE.

HOPKINS' SOUTH SIDE THEATER.
HOPKINS
Queen of the Beautiful Myriad Dance, PAPINTA, VIRGINIA ARAGON, Wonder of the Wire, Brothers Webb, Mario and Mario, Elsie Stacy, Mayne and Nelson, Chicago Ladies' Band, Frankie De Haven, AND MANY OTHERS, English Melodrama, TAKEN FROM LIFE.

PALMER'S GREAT NORTHERN THEATER.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.............Sole Manager
Entrances on Quincy and Jackson-sts.
Farewell Souvenir Matinee Saturday, Feb. 13, AND
LAST 2 NIGHTS
Of David Belasco's Great Romantic Drama,
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
Mrs. LESLIE CARTER and the Great Cast.
Management of MAX BLEIMAN.
Monday, Feb. 15— DE KOVEN and SMITH'S Latest and Best Opera—
THE MANDARIN.
With the following Well-Known Artists:
Bertha Waltzinger, Adele Ritchie, Henry Norman, Geo. C. Boniface Jr., Alice Barnett, Joseph Sheehan, Geo. Honey, Helen Redmond, Sam Marion, Claudia Carlstedt.
SALE OF SEATS NOW ON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
HOOLEY'S—Evenings promptly at 8. Sat. (only) Matinee.
OLGA NETHERSOLE.
TONIGHT............CARMEN
Saturday Matinee............CAMILLE
Saturday Evening............DENISE
Feb. 15, Second and Last Week.
Monday............A DAUGHTER OF FRANCE
Tuesday............THE WIFE OF SCARLI
and Balcony Scene from ROMEO AND JULIET
Wed., Thurs., and Sat. Eves. and Sat. Matinee............CARMEN
Friday............CAMILLE
Sunday, Feb. 21—First time in Chicago of the Great Comedy Success, "MY FRIEND FROM INDIA." Presented by Smyth & Rice Comedy Co.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN, Mgr.
LAST 3 TIMES—MATINEE SATURDAY.
FRANCIS WILSON
In His Greatest Comic Opera Success,
HALF A KING.
Next Sunday—HOYT'S "A BLACK SHEEP."

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY.
CLIFFORD'S GAIETY Mat. Wed. Sat.
WASHINGTON, bet. Clark & La Salle. Tel. Exp. 780.
LAST TIMES! ZENDA'S KING
Next Attraction, the New Burlesque
LITTLE MISS CHICAGO . . headed by Jarbeau, Ada Deaves, John D. Gilbert, etc.

COLUMBIA THEATER—Last Two Nights.
FANNY DAVENPORT.
Supported by MELBOURNE MAC DOWELL.
Tonight and Tomorrow Matinee......GISMONDA
Saturday Night......LA TOSCA
Sunday, Feb. 14—PETER DAILEY in the new McNally Farce-Comedy, "A GOOD THING."

ACADEMY—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
25c MATINEE SATURDAY 25c
FRANK BUSH IN "GIRL WANTED"
Next Sunday—MAGGIE CLINE in "On Broadway."

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. JACOBS, Mgr.
MAGGIE CLINE Supported by JOHN G. SPARKS in
"ON BROADWAY" Next Sunday—Hoyt's "A Temperance Town"

THE LINCOLN.
THE LINCOLN Matinee Sunday Thurs. and Sat.
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.
FROHMAN'S PRODUCTION.
Next Sunday Mat.—"Shannon of the Sixth."



SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. Main 2198.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
Sam. T. Jack's TENDERLOIN CO. in
THE SILLY DINNER AT CHERRY'S.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAKESIDE LODGE NO. 739, A. F. & A. M.—The members of the lodge are invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, H. S. Rosenthal, at 10 a. m., Friday, Feb. 12, from his late residence, 5564 Grand-blvd. JOHN M. FINLEY, W. M.
JOHN M. PARKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1897.

GEN. GOMEZ appears to be such a bluff old patriot that he cannot be bluffed any more.

THE powers of Europe are now fearful that Crete will become merely a Greece spot.

THE police seem to have closed the poolrooms, but the pool rumors are livelier than ever.

THERE were fifty Marie Antoinettes at the ball, but not one of them was seen to lose her head.

THE "Oatmeal King" has slipped back on his throne, restoring, apparently, that breakfast feud.

THE Secretary of State for India declares that the food supply of India is now ample. This is as good as wheat.

THE official counting of the Electoral vote gives conclusive evidence that William McKinley is the Will. of the people.

THERE seems to be no doubt that former Queen Liliuokalani has gained in influenza more than she has lost in influence.

THAT picture of a serpent found in Chicago drinking water suggests that after the water is boiled it should be at least fricasseed.

THE architects are trying to plan a fitting sequel to the World's Fair. Why not leave it to a financier and pay those French claims?

WHEN the New York Legislative committee investigates the tobacco trust it should make a special effort to ascertain the nature of the "die" stuff used in making cigarets.

IT is reassuring to note that a Chicago photographer successfully resisted an attempt to "hold him up." When the thugs demanded his cash he properly replied in the negative.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened weak and lower. Local stocks continued strong and active. Sterling rates were firm. New York exchange sold at 50 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were moderately active and generally depressed. As compared with the latest prices of Wednesday May wheat closed ⅞ cent lower, corn steady, oats steady, cash rye 1½ cents lower, barley easy, flaxseed ½ cent higher, May pork, lard, and ribs 5 cents lower.

THE wave of political progress has at last reached Alaska. A circular is being sent about for signatures throughout the southeastern part of the Territory petitioning Congress for an act providing for a civil government, which shall give the people representation by a delegate, the right of bona fide residents to acquire title to public lands, authority to incorporate towns and villages, and a repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and the substitution in lieu thereof of a stringent license law. Our far-away Territory evidently is looking up in the world.

THE House Judiciary committee has decided to report favorably on a proposed constitutional amendment allowing three amendments to the Constitution to be submitted at once, instead of only one, as at present. This is a good proposition, which has been submitted twice, and has been defeated on both occasions. This was not because the voters were opposed to the amendment, but because it was hidden away on the official ballot where they could not find it. Until the ballot law is amended so as to provide for the printing on a separate piece of paper of all questions which call for an affirmative or negative vote the submission of any constitutional amendment will be a waste of time. No amendment can be adopted, nor can any proposition for the calling of a constitutional convention be adopted. Thus far no member of the Legislature seems to have introduced a bill to amend the ballot law as suggested above. Perhaps that is because no member really wants the Constitution amended.

THE Senate Committee on Municipalities has agreed to report favorably on the bill authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 to make contracts not exceeding five years for the collection and disposal of garbage. This is an excellent measure, which should meet with no opposition. The limitation to one year of the power of the Council to make contracts has worked well in many instances. It has kept that body in the past from making some bad bargains. But the limitation does not work well at this time as regards the removal of sewage. The old mode of disposing of it has to be abandoned and a new mode adopted. Instead of being carted off into the outskirts it must be cremated. But no one will invest money in a garbage disposal plant unless he has some certainty that his works will not be idle and unprofitable at the close of a year. He does not want to have to be left annually to the tender mercies of Aldermen. If he can be assured of a five years' contract he will have a feeling of security.

THOSE persons who have been following the fortunes of the Royal Niger company's expedition against the Emir of Nupe will be gratified to learn that the company is comfortably housed in the Emir's palace at Bida and that the Emir is wandering about somewhere in the wilds of Nupe, giving a perfect impersonation of a baffled potentate. It is well to remember that the Emir, up to the present time, has been known as the most powerful vassal of the great Mohammedan Empire of Sokoto. In addition to ruling over the Foulah forces with an iron and dusky hand it has been his common diversion to make picturesque invasions of the Niger company's territory whenever his supply of slaves ran low. The Emir's overpowering desire to gather in these slaves was inspired solely by their inflammable qualities, and it is reported that he used them for no other purpose than for fuel. The defeat of the Emir, therefore, can be regarded as a distinct gain to civilization, not to mention the fact that "it is likely to add to the territory of Great Britain in Africa." It is a curious coincidence that nearly all of these African expeditions undertaken in the interests of civilization result finally in giving fresh territory to Great Britain, which shows how closely Great Britain is guarding civilization's onward march and Africa.

THE REV. JOHN COGSWELL, an itinerant evangelist, appears to have fallen a victim of too much enthusiasm in the pursuit of his calling. His attempt to reform the people of Clinton, Kas., may have been inspired by pious motives, but he certainly gave the project too much of a wholesale character and was too prodigal of his opprobrious epithets. He desired not only to put a stop to all forms of amusement, but he made a particularly bitter attack on dancing and literary societies, calling them "institutions of the devil." These remarks appear to have been received with comparative serenity, which doubtless inspired the reformer to become more personal and attack those who indulged in the heinous practices. This was the point at which his discretion parted from his valor. He became so vituperative, especially in denouncing women, that when the hour of retaliation arrived, late in the night, nothing would appease the ardor of the crowd but to give the evangelist a ride of two miles on a rail, an entertainment which proved somewhat uncomfortable, owing to the scanty array of clothing he was allowed to wear. Then he was given a few hours' respite in order to get out of town, with a promise of a more elaborate function in his honor if he failed to comply. It seems extraordinary that these evangelists, even in Kansas, cannot learn to bridle their tongues in discussing problems of deportment that are open to debate. They cannot expect in reason that they can come into a town as strangers and revile the wives and daughters of the inhabitants for indulging in innocent amusements without suffering some unpleasant consequences. Mr. Cogswell is reported to have left Clinton bound for some "unknown place," and he would do well to remain in an "unknown place" until he adulterates his religious zeal with some common sense.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The supreme test of greatness is giving to Abraham Lincoln preëminent rank in the history of the world and the world's people. Every year that passes removes another stratum of prejudice and bias, and through the clearing vista the sublimity of Lincoln's character looms in growing luster. This anniversary of his birth, the eighty-eighth, falls at a time when a special effort has just been made to add to the public knowledge of Lincoln's life the rich secretions of incidents and side lights held in the memories of living witnesses of his earlier career. These reminiscences, touching chiefly on the homely affairs of everyday life, undimmed by even a suggestion of the glory held in store by the destiny of the Nation, have served to fill in the heroic outlines of Lincoln's personality as revealed by his conspicuous achievements. They have served also to illuminate the record of his public acts and have brought to bear on the final judgment of the world the conclusive testimony as to the nobility of his purposes, the purity of his heart, and the grand simplicity of his faith in the divine protection of the rights of the people.

The notable result of this lapse of years and consequent readjustment of Lincoln's place among the world's great men has been to strengthen the conviction that he is the peerless exemplar of the highest development of the Nation's manhood. His self-reliance and unswerving perseverance when convinced of the right, his profound faith in the guidance of Providence, his simple, unassailable integrity formed a complement to his extraordinary mental acumen that made him master of the great crisis in the world's history.

No man in the history of the country contributed so largely as Lincoln to fostering the manliness and patriotism and honest ambition of his fellow-men. The arduous labors of his early life after he moved from Kentucky to Decatur, Ill., in 1830, his struggle to gain a livelihood against big odds, his comparative poverty, and the humble makeshifts to which he was obliged to resort form an instructive and inspiring object lesson to all who may not be blessed with much of this world's goods at the beginning of life's battle. He was cradled in hard work, with not very bright prospects, but subsequently won the full reward for industry, fidelity, and honesty, and his career teaches more clearly than any other in the Nation's history that these qualities, supplementing mental discipline, comprise the best possible human endowment.

Lincoln's legacy of patriotism and impulses to patriotism is contained in tangible form chiefly in his public utterances after he became a commanding figure in political life. It was at the convention in Springfield, 1858, when he was nominated for the United States Senate, that he voiced the historic epigram: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." The seven speeches he delivered soon after this event in his famous debates with Douglas teemed with similar striking passages. But one of the most notable of his statements, and which is frequently quoted as illustrative of his solemn appreciation of his executive duty, was delivered in his first inaugural address in 1861 as follows:

> In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government; while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it.

It is frequently lost sight of in discussing the civil war and its cause that at the beginning Lincoln regarded the direct question of slavery as merely a side issue. In no place is this fact brought out more clearly than in his open letter to Horace Greeley in 1862, which read as follows:

> My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.

But the one utterance of the martyr President which is most familiar from frequent quotation, which will live longest, and which deserves immortality was that address at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery on Nov. 19, 1863. It cannot be printed too conspicuously on these anniversary occasions:

> Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us: that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

This should be read in every assemblage today where Lincoln memorial services are held. In contains the epitome of the great man's noblest aspirations and inspirations.

GOMEZ WILL ACCEPT ONLY LIBERTY.

Gen. Gomez, the head of the army of Cuban insurgents, has given an interview to a correspondent in which he discusses without reservation the various phases of the Cuban question that are now before the public. His statements are more than usually important because they are accompanied by his personal assurance that they are genuine, and not garbled. The feature of his interview is the decisive manner in which he rejects any suggestions of reforms emanating from Madrid. He does not believe that Spain has any intention of granting any real reforms to Cuba. He declares that Spain's policy always has been to make as much out of the colony as possible and that no change would be made for the purpose of granting any favor to Cuba. "I am disgusted with this talk of reform," he adds. "Does Spain think we have forgotten the lessons of the past? Does she think we will be ready to treat with her for a portion when the whole is within reach and when we can win it with honor?"

But even if it be admitted that Spain has a definite scheme of alleged reforms to offer, Gen. Gomez declares that it would not be accepted. It is not to be imagined that any reforms could go so far as to include absolute liberty, and this is the only price of peace in Cuba. Gen. Gomez would accept home rule but "only home rule in the broadest sense, and that means liberty." He adds on this point:

> We want nothing from Spain but our rights; we do not want her Captain-General nor her glory, if she has any remaining, nor her care. The hatred for Spain is so deeply rooted in this island that I am sure a very large majority of our people, those under arms and those who have not yet had opportunity to go into the field, would rather, if they thought the revolution was going to fail, go abroad and live among strangers than stay in Cuba under a continuation of Spanish power. As for me personally, I would prefer hell and the demolition of the devil than my beloved island with a Spanish Captain-General.

This is strong language, but it seems to settle the fate of any proposition to give the insurgents anything less than independence through the medium of diplomatic interference. It seems to decide the question whether the war is to continue to the finish. Naturally Gen. Gomez cannot look with much favor on the attitude of the United States Government. He is somewhat reticent in expressing his full opinion, but it is possible to guess at all he would say from the following utterance:

> It is certain that the United States has not been our ally: It is certain that the Cuban leaders in the United States have been arrested and imprisoned because they were suspected of plotting to break certain laws. It is certain that now under arrest in New York is Gen. Carlos Roloff, one of the chief officers of our civil government, as well as one of my most trusted lieutenants. It is certain that American cruisers are doing their utmost to cut off our supplies, and it is certain that the Secretary of State of the United States has been negotiating with Spain for a settlement of the war. Would you say that the United States was our ally after knowing these things, or would you say in almost every manner possible the American Government has not been the friend of those who oppose us?

Gen. Gomez is justified in making this implied protest, although perhaps he fails to acknowledge as fully as he should the sympathy for his cause that is felt by the people of the United States outside of the President's coterie.

Throughout the interview, which covers many details of the war and its prospects, there is not a suggestion of lack of harmony among the Cuban leaders either in or out of Cuba. Gomez pays the highest tribute to the American representative, Gen. Palma, and to all the agents who are doing so much for the patriots in the field by raising money and sending supplies and arms to the island. There is not a suggestion either of discouragement or lack of faith in ultimate victory. Gomez shows he believes in the righteousness of his cause and that it will triumph, and he seems to have inspired all the men under him with the same devoted spirit.

THE INTERCEPTING SEWERS.

The experts appointed by Mayor Swift to report what shall be done when the drainage channel has been completed regarding those sewers which now discharge directly into the lake have ended their labors. It is recommended that intercepting sewers be constructed, through which the drainage and sewage of the territory lying north of Fullerton avenue may be conducted into the North Branch. It is recommended also that those South Side sewers which have their outfall into the lake be made to discharge into the South Branch, and that intercepting sewers be constructed to carry the Hyde Park sewage westward.

The estimated cost of these improvements will be about $3,400,000. The commission had nothing to do with the raising of the money and makes no recommendations as to how it may be obtained. That is left to the city authorities.

The experts recommend also that as soon as available means will permit the intakes of all the tunnels be extended.

As the construction of the proposed sewers and the special assessment proceedings will take considerable time it is likely that the Council will take up this matter at an early day. Then the intercepting sewers may be finished about the time the drainage channel is ready for use.

The experts recommend also that as soon as "available means" will permit the intakes of all the tunnels be extended to a distance of not less than four miles from the shore. The building of land tunnels and the purchase of new pumping engines will absorb the surplus revenues of the Water Department for some time to come. But even if the money were available the extension of the tunnels, after the drainage channel is completed and the intercepting sewers have been built, would seem to be an excess of caution.

The experts themselves say that any extension of the intakes is a matter of secondary importance compared with the construction of the intercepting sewers. The Mayor is inclined to believe that when the discharge of sewage into the lake is stopped entirely there can be no need of any tunnel extensions. The chemists will be of the same opinion when they test the quality of the water which will be supplied a few years hence.

The report discusses also the question of the drainage of the Calumet region and states that it is practicable to open up a channel of moderate capacity through the Sag Valley by the route of the old feeder and of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, or by the more direct route south of Lane's Island surveyed by Maj. Marshall.

So it is, but this is not a matter which the city is called on to deal with. At some future time a Calumet drainage district will be organized under the sanitary district act, and those who may be elected Trustees will proceed to construct a channel emptying into the one the Chicago district is cutting.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION BILL.

The primary election bill which has been prepared by the Civic Federation and affiliated societies will be presented to the Legislature soon. That measure will meet with the active or passive opposition of politicians of both parties, who prefer greatly the present system with all its opportunities for fraud. The friends of the bill are going to make an active campaign in support of it.

There is certainly need of legislation on this subject. The Crawford law is a failure. There has never been a conviction under its provisions. There has been only one solitary indictment founded upon the Crawford law that held water. There is nothing in the statute to prevent ballot box stuffing, stealing of ballot boxes, or half a thousand other possible crimes at the primary. It was framed to stop public clamor, but has never interfered seriously with the ward heeler, the ballot box stuffer, the plug ugly, and the rest of the nasty diptera that feed upon the corruption of the franchise; or with the bosses, the so-called machines, the larger insectivora of politics who thrive and grow fat on the scavengering of their ignorant and vicious hirelings

Reform of the primary is one of the crying needs of the hour. No question deserves more immediate, conscientious, and patriotic attention at the hands of the Legislature.

But there are in that body many men who dislike a reform which will make it more difficult for them to carry primaries, elect delegates, and get offices.

One objection which they will urge will be the expense to which the taxpayers will be subjected. For it is proposed that the expense of the primaries must be borne by the people and not by the political parties. The cost has been put as high as $130,000 a year, but that is an exaggerated estimate. The pay of the judges and clerks for a primary will amount to $12,000. The rent of polling places and the incidental expenses cannot amount to more than $12,000.

In all even-numbered years and some odd-numbered years two primaries will have to be held, one for the city and one for the county election. So on those years the expense will be over $50,000. That sum is not too much to pay for honest primaries if the voters will avail themselves of the opportunity. But the election expenses of the city are already quite heavy, as the following figures will show:

Amount appropriated by the city last March for the Election Board	$125,000
By the county (for expenses within the city for county elections)	80,000
Total	$205,000
Amount expended by the board so far this fiscal year	$300,000
Deficit	95,000

Next month the City Council will be asked to appropriate $340,000 for the use of the Election Board. This includes the following:

Asked for last year with 934 precincts in the city	$225,000
Deficiency	95,000
For 193 new precincts, created under the law this winter, at least	20,000
Total	$340,000

The opponents of the primary election law, playing for once the part of economists, will contend that the scanty revenues of the city will not stand a larger appropriation for election expenses.

The best answer to make to that argument perhaps is that if this measure should become a law it would not take effect until it had been adopted by a popular vote. If the people of this county and city are of the opinion that a better primary system is worth $50,000 or thereabouts a year, they will ratify the law. If they do not, they will defeat it.

Another objection which will be urged, and which will have some weight, is that the county and city conventions chosen under this bill will be exceedingly unwieldy. The election precinct is made the unit. Each must have at least one delegate in a convention. The union of several election precincts to form a primary district, as is done by the Crawford law, was not acceptable to the framers of the new bill, because it results in gerrymandering.

On an average there were 217 Republican votes to the precinct last November. But there were great differences between the precincts. Fifty-five cast less than 100 votes—one casting only 30. Three hundred and twenty-one cast between 100 and 200 votes, and 394 between 200 and 300. The highest vote cast was 601.

If precincts casting 50 or 60 votes are to have a delegate it will be contended that in order to secure equal representation districts which cast 150, 200, or 250 Republican votes should have three, four, or five delegates. But in that case it would be necessary to hire the Coliseum to hold a county or city convention.

No fault can be found with this mode of electing delegates to an Aldermanic, a legislative, or a Congressional convention. The convention would be large, but not too large, and it would be thoroughly representative. No set of voters could complain that they did not have their fair share of the delegates.

But the men who take an active part in politics will claim that the city and county conventions will be so large as to be unmanageable, especially if any number of delegates feel inclined to get up a disturbance.

Some of the practical politicians will not relish the stringent penalties provided for a violation of the provisions of this measure. But they will not say anything on that point. They will confine their objections to the expense and to precinct representation.

FEEDING THE JAIL PRISONERS.

The Chairman of the Mayor's Relief committee states that he has been feeding families of four persons at the rate of 15 cents a day. That is the exact cost of the beef, beans, peas, cornmeal, and bread given out, and of the coal required for cooking purposes.

If four persons can be fed for 15 cents a day, why should the county pay the Sheriff 25 cents for feeding one person, and not feeding him very well at that? It is not claimed that the inmates of the jail can be fed satisfactorily at the rate of four cents a day. Most of them are adults, while many of those whom the Relief committee has been feeding are children.

But the discrepancy between four cents and 25 is too great to be accounted for on any other assumption than that the county is giving the Sheriff an opportunity to make a great deal of money over and above the salary which the Constitution says is the only compensation he shall receive for his services.

It does not cost 10 cents a day to feed the Joliet convicts. Their diet has to be substantial, for they are compelled to work. They need more food than do the idlers in the jail. No complaints are made of the quality of the food served up at the penitentiary. There are many complaints as to the quality of that received by the jail prisoners.

Considering the number of people confined in the jail, any man who had ever run a restaurant would jump at a chance to feed the prisoners for half what the Sheriff gets, and would bind himself to furnish them a sufficiency of plain, nutritious food.

The State's-Attorney gets fees far in excess of his salary. The Sheriff makes more off the feeding of prisoners than his salary comes to. There is no valid reason why these two officials should be favored thus. The State's-Attorney should get no fees. The county should pay no more than actual cost for the subsistence of prisoners.

The Legislature should amend the act in regard to jails and jailers so as to make it impossible for a Sheriff to coin money out of the feeding of prisoners as he does now. It should also amend the fees and salaries act so that the next State's-Attorney can claim no fees whatever.

THE DEATH OF CASTELMARY.

The sudden death of Armand Castelmary removes a most excellent and accomplished artist from the operatic stage. The circumstances of his death invest it with something like a tragic interest. M. Castelmary was in his 63d year, and more than half his life had been spent upon the stage. In his earlier days he was known as one of the leading French bassos, and with his wife, the famous cantatrice, Marie Sasse, from whom he had been separated twenty years, created the leading rôles of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." He first came to this country under the management of Strakosch, making his début in Chicago Oct. 20, 1879, in the rôle of Mephistopheles, in Gounod's "Faust," one of his strongest personations. He was an artist of unusual intelligence and dramatic ability, and was gifted with a rich and resonant bass voice and an engaging personality that made him a pronounced favorite with opera-goers.

On the evening of his death he was cast in the minor part of Tristan, in "Martha," which would indicate that age had made inroads upon his fine voice and great physical powers. Otherwise he should have had the rôle of Plunkett, which has ever been a favorite with bassos, nothwithstanding the light character of the music. The part of Tristan requires little vocal exercise, but much physical effort in capering and frisking about, and it was in one of these efforts near the close of the second scene of the first act that he became exhausted and overpowered. He struggled on bravely, however, but the effort had been too much for him. He staggered and fell to the floor, dead, amid the plaudits of the audience, which fancied it was witnessing an admirable piece of comedy. For Castelmary was a great actor as well as singer.

In view of the mournful nature of the situation it is a little remarkable that the audience was not notified of what had happened and that it was not quietly dismissed. Instead of that the announcement was made that he was ill. A substitute was ready, the curtain rang up on the second act, and the rollicking comedy went on to its close while poor Castelmary lay in his last sleep. From a sentimental point of view Castelmary's life had gone out in song and he had died upon the stage he loved so well, amid the plaudits of a brilliant audience, but it would have been more respectful to the memory of the artist to have closed the performance when the curtain rang down upon his life. The audience might have well spared an hour or two more of funmaking in the presence of death.

RENOMINATE JUDGE MAGRUDER.

It is understood that there is a desire in certain quarters to prevent the renomination of Judge Magruder of the Supreme Court, whose term expires this summer. This desire is prompted by interested motives and not by any regard for the standing of the bench or the good of the people.

Judge Magruder is entitled to a renomination and reëlection. He gave up his practice twelve years ago to assume the duties of a Supreme Court Judge, which are arduous and are insufficiently paid for. He has discharged those duties acceptably. He has been a hard working, conscientious, and able member of the court.

The decisions with which he has had the most to do, notably that in the case of the Anarchists, have been most creditable to him, and should not be forgotten by the voters. To drop him would please Altgeld, no doubt, but a Republican judicial convention should not seek to oblige him.

It would be unjust and unwise to decline to renominate Judge Magruder and select some other lawyer who has not had his valuable experience and his long judicial training. The court would be weakened by his removal.

The district which Judge Magruder represents is made up of the Counties of Cook, Lake, Kankakee, Du Page, and Will. Practically it is a Cook County district. The Republicans of this county surely will not be guilty of so grave a blunder as to drop an upright, competent jurist, who has served faithfully for so many years, in order to experiment with some new man.

A Republican nomination will be equivalent to an election, and there should not be a vote cast against Judge Magruder in the Republican convention which will meet in a few months.

NEW YORK CITY is ready now to take a languid interest in the inauguration of President McKinley.

IT is a relief to read in the Nebraska papers that jack rabbits are unusually plentiful. It changes the subject.

THERE was a sound of revelry by night,
And Gotham's capital had gathered there,
Appareled in its best store clothes, and bright
The Waldorf tavern lamps shone on the fair
Colonial dames and Marie Antoinettes,
And Henry of Navarres, and other sorts
Of bloody heroes, dancing minuets
With Mme. Pompadours bedecked with quarts
Of diamonds, and large diamonds, and
more diamonds, and more large diamonds,
and very large diamonds, and more very large diamonds, and rare and costly diamonds,
and more rare and costly diamonds, and magnificent diamonds, and more magnificent diamonds,
and still more magnificent diamonds, and more
still more magnificent diamonds, and so on.

IT will be observed they still call him Lou Payn.

OBVIOUSLY the appropriate thing now would be a Hard Times ball.

THINK what that Bradley Martin money would have done for the cause of good roads!

THE news from Africa and Ohio is that the Emir of Nupe has been dethroned and ex-King Schumacher of the oatmeal trust has regained his crown. The equilibrium of things has not been seriously disturbed.

INCIDENTALLY, however, it stimulated trade in bromides very materially.

YOU will observe that the Hon. Tom Reed is still every pound a Czar.

WHAT will the clergymen of New York City have to preach about next Sunday?

THE presence of the blockading squadron near Charleston harbor will goad the valued News and Courier, we fear, into committing some overt act.

AS THE doings of the late State administration come to light they afford cause for devout thanksgiving for the ex that forms a part of the Altgeldian official title nowadays.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Voice of Envy.

"I understand your friend Billingsby has fallen heir to the property of a rich uncle."
"That is true."
"That puts him in good shape, then?"
"Well, no. Nothing could do that. He's had to hump himself too long in order to make a living. But it makes him rich."

To Be Congratulated.

"In looking over this paper I find that Mr. Prosckiycswicz Igualinczinski and Miss Malocloozek Winskadiakowski have been licensed to marry."
"I am very glad to hear it."
"Why? What interest have you in it? Do you know them?"
"No; but I consider it a matter for public rejoicing that those two names are to be made one."

Narrow Escape.

"My precious little——"
At this moment the door opened and some one came into the office.
With remarkable self-possession the man who was sitting beside the pretty typewriter girl proceeded:
"It's precious little money I am collecting these days, and I need every cent that is coming to me. Please remit the amount of your indebtedness without delay, and oblige yours truly. Got that down? . . . Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

Everyday Tragedy.

"John, get up."
No reply.
"John, do get up!"
No reply.
"John, get up, quick! Fire!"
"Bless me! Where?"
"Wanted in the kitchen stove."
But it doesn't do any good.
John doesn't get up.
And she has to go and build it herself.

PERSONALS.

If Postmaster-General Wilson succeeds Gen. Lee in the Presidency of Washington and Lee University he may find himself in a position that will suit his temperament much better than politics. His friends have feared that he could not survive another such ordeal as that of fighting through the Wilson bill.

John Nicholas Brown, who has just given $200,000 to the Providence Public Library Association for a new building, is the eldest son of the late John Carter Brown, who gave to Brown University its new library building and the land upon which it stands. He is 33 years old, lives in Newport, and is an earnest student of social and political questions.

M. Osires of Paris, who recently bought the Castle of Malmaison, is having every room in it carefully restored. Among the best-known rooms are Napoleon's study, billiard-room and drawing-room, and the room in which the Empress Josephine died. La Petite Malmaison, where Josephine had her greenhouses, has already been restored by the Count de Barri, brother of the King of Naples.

The Philadelphia Inquirer observes: "Frank Thomson's rise from an ordinary position in a machine shop at Altoona to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad illustrates in the happiest manner the possibilities of the American youth. We should like such men as William Jennings Bryan, Henry George, Jacob S. Coxey, and the other pessimists to contemplate that career in all seriousness."

They tell this story of Lord Rosebery, who is a very bad shot: Not long ago he was on the Scotch moors, and, having unsuccessfully fired at a covey of birds that rose not more than twenty yards ahead, he exclaimed: "It is strange that none of them fell! I'm positive that some of them must have been struck!" "I dinna doot," returned the keeper, with the usual freedom of his class, "that they were struck wi' astonishment at gettin' off sae easy!"

The Queen of Portugal kills tedium and wins popularity by persevering in her medical vocation. She goes regularly to the dispensary for children that she founded. On arriving she dons a nurse's uniform and proceeds to serious work. The managers are the Daughters of St. Catherine of Siena. The Queen at first showed herself a coward when surgical operations were expected, but has steeled herself to suffering, and now holds on her knees little patients while in the surgeon's hands.

The Prince of Wales is entitled to credit for a suggestion he recently made. It is that the distinguishing memorial for the Queen's jubilee year shall be a great fund to provide for the annual deficiency of $500,000 in the expense of maintaining the hospitals of London. These institutions are supported by private funds and subscriptions. The creation of a fund that will assure a safe income to them would signally honor this great anniversary year of England's beloved Queen.

Mme. Nansen, the explorer's wife, is said to be harder to interview than the Pope. No Norwegian woman journalist has ever been able to approach her with a pen, and there is some interest to observe whether the ladies who enliven the British press will have any better success. While she is in London Mme. Nansen will probably sing before the Queen. She is extremely fond of outdoor sports and as ardent in the pursuit of them as her husband. She celebrated New Year's eve seven years ago with the explorer by climbing to the top of Norefjeld on snowshoes. It was a foolhardy adventure, conducted in the dark, with dangerous snow-slopes and precipices on every hand, but it was carried through without mishap.

CURRENT NOTES.

Vinnie—"Minnie will never marry until she meets her ideal." Vietta—"What is her ideal?" Vinnie—"A man who will propose."—Glasgow Times.

"Is this wine of the famous 1865 vintage?" "Alas, no! It is of the year 1864." "That's easily remedied. Why not keep it a year longer?"—Fliegende Blätter.

She had been looking at herself in the glass. "I suppose I'll get used to it," she said, "but after what we've been through in the last few years these tight sleeves actually make me feel immodest."—London Figaro.

"Don't you see the effect in this nation, Edgah, of Mr. Bayard's entahtaining the Pwince?" "No; what is it, Rufus?" "Why, deah boy, we've been obliged to keep our twowsers wolled up evah since."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I see," he observed, musingly, "that a yellow whitewash has just been invented." The editor of the New Journalism leaped excitedly from his chair. "Great Scott!" he exclaimed, "who did it? We must secure him at any price as an artist for our colored supplement!"—New York Press.

Priscilla—"Jack is the oddest fellow. He took me driving yesterday, and when we were seven miles from home he said if I wouldn't promise to marry him he'd make me get out and walk back." Penelope—"Did you walk back?" Priscilla—"No, indeed, but the horse did."—Truth.

A party of trippers from Oldham, visiting Blackpool on a windy day, was anxious to hire a boat. The boatman, however, intimated that they could not have one because there was a swell on the water. "Swell be hanged!" cried the irate tripper. "Isn't our brass as good as his?"—Household Words.

The Emperor frowned darkly. "Take off the yellow jacket," he commanded. "Yes, sire," replied the Viceroy, bowing low. "In my recent travels, with that very purpose in view, I had the foresight to add an American humorist to my entourage. He is ready to take off any old thing. Live ever, O, my master."—Detroit Journal.

"The cars go a great deal faster than they used to," remarked the woman who was looking out of the window with a scared look. "Yes," replied the other, "they certainly do. And it saves a great deal of time." "I suppose it does. But it really seems as if you weren't getting so much ride for your money."—Washington Star.

Dissatisfied—"The cars go a great deal faster than they used to," remarked the woman who was looking out of the window with a scared look. "Yes," replied the other; "they certainly do. And it saves a great deal of time." "I suppose it does. But it really seems as if you weren't getting so much ride for your money."—Washington Star.

The unimaginative man had picked up a dialect story. Turning its pages, he remarked: "This author has just begun to follow a custom which, I understand, has become quite common." "What is that?" "He composes with a typewriter. I can tell by the confused way in which the letters jumble together every now and then."—Washington Star.

Bishop Wilberforce states that when walking one day near Aldworth, where Tennyson had a residence, he met a laboring man from whom it occurred to him to draw some opinion of the poet. "Mr. Tennyson lives here, does he not?" was his first remark. "Yes, he does." "He is a great man." "Well, I don't well know what you call great; but he only keeps one man-servant, and he doesn't sleep in the house!"—Answers.

Madness in Paris.

An epidemic of madness has broken out in La Roquette quarter of Paris. Nine patients in the Tenon Hospital were seized with the mania of greatness in two days, imagining themselves the Czar, Napoleon I., the Angel Gabriel, etc., while eight persons outside the hospital were taken into custody as lunatics by the police in one day.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

One of the most notable figures at the Bradley Martin ball was the noble Sir Frederick Tompkyns de Shuyster of Ashby de la Zouche. Clad in the costume of a Knight of Malta, with his armorial bearings, three schooners, fomant, supported by two small bots, rampant, embroidered upon his glittering tabard, he moved haughtily through the push arm and arm with the Count de Cogniac and the Duke of Bourmashe of Kentucky, easily the cynosure of that shining throng. When he made his appearance the music ceased and the revelers paused a moment in their cyclonic whirl and gazed with admiration not unmixed with awe. Sir Frederick's face was sad and traces of mayonnaise de volaille were still to be seen upon his firm lips, while upon his corslet drops of bouillon de clovis sparkled amid the remnants of poularde farcie aux truffes like the rhinestones on the bosoms of the numerous Marie Antoinettes.

* * *

A gentleman who pretends to know declares that from corn stalks can be made alcohol, cellulose, paper, matting, smokeless powder, and condition powders for cattle. To which catalogue he might have added fiddles for children. What amazing strides science is making.

* * *

A Japanese institution for the education of women in one of the interior towns of the empire bears a sign upon which appears the following suggestive legend: "Ladies furnished in the upper story." In the same country an enterprising laundryman procured a mangle to facilitate his work and he announced the fact by hanging out a placard upon which was inscribed: "The machine for smoothing the wrinkles in trousers."

* * *

Boston is considering a proposition to abolish the Common Council. An uncommon council is the sine qua non of that center of culture.

* * *

One of the most interesting clinical cases in the entire medical history of Kentucky comes from Ballard County in that State. A certain physician asked that the condition of his patient be reported to him in the event of any change for the worse, and in a day or two he received the following remarkable epistle:

"Dear Doctor: Henry has been mending up till three days ago, and he has the colic so bad that he can't eat are drink anything that is heavy, aiking in breast and stomact and side. I have gave him assfitety and camphor, pepper tea, turpentine, saults, he has it worse at nite. He craves something to eat all the time and he eat mity harty such as corn bread, meat, molasses, sweet milk, please send him something to ease him rite away. He drink nine cups of coffy a day."

* * *

A mechanic who visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York a few days ago and was requested to remove his overalls or leave the building offered to compromise matters by putting them on one of the statues.

* * *

Archbishop Gravel of Nicolet has called upon his clergymen for financial assistance for the Catholic schools of Manitoba. Mgr. Gravel evidently knows the value of rocks.

* * *

A correspondent in a Charleston, S. C., paper declares that good water is a crying necessity, which is just what the babies say about milk.

* * *

The hirsute, astute Hesing
Is exceedingly displeasing
To the ladies of the city by the lake;
His charge that they are greedy,
And keep their husbands needy,
Will surely cook his little Mayor's cake.

* * *

Kentucky is a Commonwealth much addicted to marrying and giving in marriage, and when six couples were wedded in one day recently in the little Village of Roley it created little comment. But the curious part of the story relates to Uncle Bob Tucker and the way he got mixed up in the matter of kinship with the various brides and bridegrooms. Uncle Bob entertained the six couples at his home after the weddings, and they had much amusement in tracing their relationship towards him. Uncle Bob, before the weddings, had in the lot of twelve individuals a daughter, a son, three granddaughters, one niece, and one nephew. In the twelve there were a brother and sister, two sisters, two brothers, three cousins, two uncles, an aunt, four nieces, and two nephews, and yet no one of the twelve persons married any one related to him or herself. Another funny feature is that before the weddings there were two named Hopkins, two Dunbars, two Chelfs, two Tuckers, two McWhorters, one Pendleton, and one Hood. After the omelet was done the Dunbars and Hopkinses had gained two; the Pendletons, Chelfs, and McWhorters had been exterminated; the Hoods had been increased by one, and the Tuckers had held their ground.

* * *

Little flying snowflakes,
Melting as they rush,
Make the mighty mudhole
And the beauteous slush.

* * *

"What is this Australian ballot I hear so much talk about these days?" said an excellent old lady to her daughter not long ago. "I hope it ain't none of them high-kickin' things me an' your paw seen at Chicago last summer."

"No, maw," said the daughter; "I think it is a new kind of bed clothes, as I heerd 'em talkin' about a blanket sheet."

* * *

It is all over now, but the indignant protest of a rural editor from one of the back counties of Nebraska may prevent a repetition of the Bradley Martin extravagance. "In the name of high heaven," says the editor, "we protest against this crowning infamy of the age. It is a foul blot upon the escutcheon of our body politic and should be denounced in thunder tones by the press and pulpit all over this great Nation. Whither are we drifting that this amazing expenditure of money to gratify the silly numskulls that dance attendance on fashion's vulgar votaries of the Babylon of the country should be tolerated? Bandy-legged idiots and women with less sense than they were born with are vying with each other to imitate some foreign upstart who has been dead for years, and to 'caper in my lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasing of a lute.' There are at least a dozen people in this county suffering for bread right now. There is no money. We are carrying on our books the names of good men who haven't paid us for years just because they couldn't get the funds, and yet this crowd of plutocrats and their entertainers expect to spend half a million in a few hours. It is a shame, and that such things are permitted shows that there is something rotten in Denmark."



Uncle Fred—"What a good girl you were not to cry when you broke your dolly."
Good Little Girl—"No, I didn't cry, but I'm just as damp inside."—Truth.

TELLS OF PAYROLL FRAUD

W. J. LITTLE ALLEGES OLD GRAIN OFFICE PAID UNEARNED WAGES.

Asserts That Chief Inspector D. W. Andrews Was a Party to His Drawing State Money While He Was in Reality Working as a Salesman for a Mercantile Firm—Implicated Persons Make Denial—Appointments by E. J. Noble.

In the event of the new Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall determine to investigate the conduct of the office of the Chief Grain Inspector in Chicago during the last administration a willing witness can be found probably in William J. Little, No. 5713 Wright street. Little thinks he can throw light on the payrolls of this office, which are alleged to have been stuffed, and is ready to testify that he believes he received his salary from the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners while working for a carriage firm composed of one member of the board, an ex-Chief Inspector, and the last Chief Inspector.

Little's name does not seem to have been on the payroll. William Smilie, Supervising Inspector, said yesterday it was not. Little, however, is in the possession of evidence which might be thought to tend to prove that he owed his appointment and his stipend as city salesman for George P. Bunker & Co. to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. He also repeats conversations which he says he held with the former Chief Inspector, D. W. Andrews, and Guy St. Clair, manager for Bunker & Co. and incidentally a brother-in-law of W. S. Cantrell, the Chairman of the last board, which, if authentic, tend to show that it was understood between himself, Andrews, and St. Clair that he was drawing his pay from the Chief Inspector's office.

Andrews and St. Clair place a different construction upon that part of Little's story which they admit to be true. They also deny that the alleged conversations were held. They also deny that Little ever was directly or indirectly on the payroll of the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Certain it is, Little never inspected grain in the raw state.

Admitted by Both Sides.

The admitted facts in the story are these: William J. Little was employed as traveling salesman by the Chicago Wagon and Implement company in the early spring of 1895. He was called in about March 1, 1895. He asked D. W. Andrews, manager of the Chicago Wagon and Implement company and also Chief Grain Inspector, if he could not find a place on the staff of the Chief Grain Inspector. Andrews took up the suggestion, told Little what kind of indorsements to secure, and took charge of his application. He was given work within two or three days thereafter by George P. Bunker & Co., No. 354 Wabash avenue.

Andrews, in explanation, said that before Little's application was acted upon by the Grain Board, and perhaps before it was handed in, he learned that Bunker & Co. needed a city salesman and asked St. Clair to take Little.

Little, for his side, says it was understood when his application was drawn that he was to work the city trade for Bunker & Co., and that it was understood all the time he was in the employment of this concern that he was getting his pay from the grain office. He has in his possession two drafts of a form of application for his appointment by the Grain Board, which, he says, were written by Guy St. Clair at the request of D. W. Andrews, and another on the office stationery of the Chief Grain Inspector, which, he says, Andrews wrote and St. Clair copied.

All the drafts are dated March 11, but one of those drawn by St. Clair has the year 1895, while the others are dated in 1896. Little says "1895" was a mistake.

One of the Drafts.

At the bottom of one of the drafts which St. Clair is said to have drawn up there is a pencil note in the same handwriting as the draft, later made by Andrews, according to Little. The application was made to "Hon. D. W. Andrews, Chief Grain Inspector, Chicago, Ills." The note was to this effect:

"Make this to R R & W Com. as well as myself —— & leave room for others to sign recommending it."

Little says he took this paper back to St. Clair and the latter then drew an application addressed "To the Board of R. R. & Warehouse Com'n'r's & D. W. Andrews Chief Grain Inspector, Chicago, Ills."

When Little handed this to Andrews he says Andrews rejected it, too, and sat down and penciled a sketch, which he told Little to have St. Clair copy, as follows:

"State of Illinois, Office of Chief Inspector of Grain for the City of Chicago, Dwight W. Andrews, Chief Inspector, Room 210218 La Salle St.

"Chicago, March 11, '96.—To the Hon. Bd R R & Warehouse Com & D W Andrews, Chief Inspector:

"Gentlemen: I hereby respectfully submit my application & endorsements for a position in the Grain Inspector's Department of City of Chicago & trust you will find it possible to make the appointment at once. Respect——

"(Signed.) W. J. LITTLE.

"We take great pleasure in endorsing the application of Mr. Little who resides in our ward. He is a Democrat & one of our best workers."

Story Told by Little.

Here is Little's story:

"A carriage and harness concern for which I formerly worked failed during the summer of 1895. The Chicago Wagon and Implement company, of which Dwight W Andrews is manager, had a claim against the firm and it replevined a lot of goods which Andrews claimed were consigned, and not sold. Andrews later purchased the remaining stock at auction. He and I were brought into close relations at this time.

"Andrews gave me a position as traveling salesman for the Chicago Wagon and Implement company or the Cortland Wagon company of New York, for the concerns are closely allied.

"I was called in later and asked to lie off for a month. I was unable to afford this, and so informed Andrews. I suggested that a place could be found for me as an inspector or helper in the Grain Inspection Department, of which Andrews was then Chief Inspector.

"Andrews said: 'I've been thinking of that. What's the matter with you working the city trade for George P. Bunker & Co. if I put you in the Grain Inspector's office?'

"'All right,' I replied, 'that would suit me as well as anything else. I am thoroughly posted on the city trade.'

Getting the Job.

"I returned the following Monday, and Andrews said he had arranged things all right and had got all the Commissioners but one. Then he told me to go to Guy St. Clair and have my application made out. I went at once to St. Clair and he made out a form for me, but Dwight did not like it. He sent it back with a note on the bottom and St. Clair wrote another, but this also failed to satisfy Andrews and he wrote one himself, which he told me to have St. Clair copy.

"I returned with the copy St. Clair made and Andrews sent me with a note to Clark C. Rolfe, in the Recorder's office at that time. He asked Rolfe to get the signature of Otto Miller, a saloonkeeper, at Seventy-ninth and Wallace streets, and perhaps one or two other persons. I think it was on March 13 or 14 when the application was finally landed in a pigeonhole in D. W. Andrews' desk. He said it was all right and told me to report to Guy St. Clair at George P. Bunker & Co.'s on March 15 and go to work.

"At the end of the first week I drew some money from Guy, and I continued to draw some every week. The salary was $70, that of the helpers in the grain department. After I had been with Bunker & Co. two months Guy said he had not got a cent from Andrews. He said several times afterward: 'Dwight hasn't sent over a red and I am hard up.'

"Along in July he said he had just received a check for $500 from Dwight and that this included all that was due me up to that time.

Warned by Andrews.

"Once I called up Andrews over the telephone and asked if I should not come to the grain inspector's office and draw my money and sign the pay-roll. He answered I was to keep out of the office and get my money from Guy. Guy had just said he was advancing the money and that Bunker had called a halt. Bunker does not seem to have known anything about the arrangement.

"On Aug. 1 St. Clair told me Bunker & Co. no longer needed my services. I remarked this was a matter of indifference to me, as I was an employé of the Grain Department and would take my discharge only from D. W. Andrews. However, Andrews confirmed St. Clair's action.

"I had an agreement entitling me to a month's notice, and I demanded pay up to Aug. 15. It was refused me, and I at once brought suit in a Justice of the Peace's court for $41 that was due me. The summons was served, but the case was not tried. I got a letter from Guy St. Clair offering to square up the matter. He paid me $40 and I let it go at that."

Guy St. Clair's Denial.

Guy St. Clair, when asked about Little's story, said it was a lie.

"Little was let out by the Chicago Wagon and Implement company because he was not making that concern any money, and Andrews shoved him off on us. I would rather you saw Mr. Andrews about the grain department affairs.

"It is not true that Bunker & Co. was ever financially dependent on the grain board. The concern was organized before Dwight was inspector. We have never received a dollar from the Grain Board for any expenses nor have we ever borrowed of the Grain Board. Little told me then he was going to get even with Andrews."

D. W. Andrews' Side of the Affair.

D. W. Andrews had this to say:

"I have treated Little well and he repays me with rank ingratitude. He has got the reputation to assail men of good character. He excited my sympathy and I thought I would try to get him a place in the Grain Department. I helped him get the indorsements he needed and supposed he would have been given a place in my office if I had not learned in the meantime that Bunker & Co. needed a city salesman. I thought it would be better for him to go on where he was proficient than to begin a new business and asked St. Clair to use him. Little was never on the pay-roll directly or indirectly. Neither was any employé of Bunker & Co. or of the Chicago Wagon and Implement company."

The members of the new Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners returned to the city yesterday from Springfield, where they had been in consultation with Gov. Tanner. They had told the Executive what they had learned of the conduct of the Grain Inspection Bureau during the last few years and of the extravagances practiced in its management, and they returned intent upon remedying such abuses.

Commissioners Bidwell, Lindley, and Rannels met during the afternoon, and with Chief Grain Inspector Noble and Supervising Inspector Smilie went over the affairs of the Grain Bureau. The Commissioners are going to move slowly. Some expected that the first meeting after their return from Springfield would be signalized by another batch of discharges, but nothing of the kind happened.

Gov. Tanner's Letter.

In their determination to act deliberately they are listening to the advice and suggestions of Gov. Tanner, who on Tuesday sent the following communication to the board:

"State of Illinois, Executive Office, Springfield, Feb. 9, 1897.—To the Honorable the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen: Having been informed that the present employés in the Grain Inspection Department at Chicago are not up to that standard of efficiency which for years resulted in merited praise from all quarters of the globe, I have come to the conclusion that a change is necessary for the good of the service.

"It is my firm intention that no man shall be kept in an office who is not fully qualified; also that no man be appointed who is not competent, and who does not possess the necessary qualifications.

"I would, therefore, suggest that your honorable board at once establish a Board of Examiners to examine all applicants for positions for appointment in your department, as to their qualifications for the positions to which they aspire.

"It is also my intention to hold your board responsible for the department, and, so that you may not be embarrassed in the discharge of your duties, or the proper discipline interfered with, I shall make no recommendation for appointments under you; and it is my desire that no man be retained or any new man be appointed who is not in every way possible fully qualified, so that not only the former high standard of efficiency of old be reached but, if possible, surpassed under your administration.

"To this end I would therefore recommend that you make no undue haste in removals or appointments. Very respectfully yours, "JOHN R. TANNER."

The board will hold another meeting today at No. 218 La Salle street and some steps may be taken in line with the Governor's suggestion.

Appointments Made Yesterday.

Yesterday Inspector Noble appointed Samuel H. Smith as first assistant to Supervising Inspector Smilie. Mr. Smith had fifteen years' experience in active inspection in the office, until the Altgeld régime. Since that time he has been Superintendent of the Hanna elevators. He succeeds A. L. Parker. Mr. Noble also appointed as his own chief clerk C. B. Loop of Belvidere, who also had long experience in the office before the last administration. The office and title of chief clerk are both practically new, but Mr. Loop will do the work that formerly devolved on several titled subordinates. These appointments were confirmed by the board.

The suggestion by Gov. Tanner that a Board of Examiners be appointed to pass upon the qualifications of grain inspectors meets with the indorsement of Board of Trade men and grain dealers and shippers.

ASK DOWNEY TO DECLARE HIMSELF.

Twelfth Ward Citizens Seek a Formal Announcement of His Candidacy for the Mayoralty.

Commissioner Downey was put in a position yesterday which forces upon him the necessity of publically declaring whether he will become an open candidate for the office of Mayor on the Republican ticket.

A committee of five Twelfth Ward citizens, appointed as provided in resolutions adopted at the mass-meeting on Tuesday night, and composed of Daniel W. Mills, Frederick E. Coyne, Louis Friestedt, William G. Oliver, and George F. Gilbert, called upon the Commissioner with a request that he give them an answer. Mr. Downey took the matter under consideration, and promised a reply in a day or two.

The committee attached their signatures to this statement:

"The committee, after canvassing the ward thoroughly, finds a unanimous sentiment in favor of Mr. Downey's candidacy, and assurances are received from all parts that the Twelfth Ward delegation of fifty-eight members will be for Joseph Downey for Mayor."

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN IS NAMED.

Ald. Mavor Will Meet the Men Charged with Selecting a Good Mayoral Candidate Tomorrow.

Ald. Mavor yesterday appointed the committee of fifteen provided for at a recent meeting of the Thirty-second Ward Republicans to select a man who can be recommended to the Republican party of Chicago as a suitable candidate for Mayor. Its membership is as follows:

J. M. Longenecker,	J. H. Martin,
J. R. Bensley,	D. H. Kochersperger,
E. B. Felsenthal,	George Brill,
J. R. Mann,	E. W. Keightly,
S. C. Hayes,	Frank I. Moulton,
C. M. Cook,	J. H. Roche,
A. B. Farwell,	Oliver Sollitt.
C. L. Hammond,	

Mr. Mavor will meet the committee at his office, No. 167 Dearborn street, tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of organizing.

Among the names which it is said will be presented to the committee are: E. A. Potter of French, Potter & Co.; Joseph Downey, ex-Sheriff Gilbert, E. Banning, and Graeme Stewart.

GOOD GOVERNMENT FEDERATION PLANS

Executive Committee Completes Permanent Organization by Electing E. L. Brainerd Chairman.

A meeting of the Executive committee recently appointed by a meeting of business-men and clergymen in the interests of municipal reform was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. A permanent organization was made by the election of E. L. Brainerd, Chairman; Ernest Severing, Secretary; and Charles Thomas, Treasurer. The name of "Good Government Federation" was adopted, and a committee, of which Charles Thomas will be Chairman, was appointed to confer with the Municipal Voters' League.

At a recent meeting of the members comprising the Underwriters' Salvage Wrecking Agency it was decided to renew the present existing contract for a further period of three years, and to enter upon a more vigorous campaign for handling stocks of fire salvage. This will undoubtedly be satisfactory news to the insurance companies of this district and of the West.

THREE PLEAS TO JURY.

INVECTIVE AND ARGUMENT USED IN DEFENSE OF O'MALLEY.

Attorney Rosenthal Talks in Behalf of the Plumber and Is Followed by James Hartnett, Who Appears for John Santry—Day's Work Is Concluded with a Speech by Assistant State's-Attorney McEwen—Plans to Finish Tomorrow.

Invective against the alleged methods of the State's-Attorney's office and argument from the evidence were rivals for preference in the speeches addressed to the jury yesterday by attorneys for the defense in the O'Malley-Santry murder case.

Attorney Rosenthal, Mr. Forrest's assistant in the defense of O'Malley, finished his argument at the morning session, closing at 11 o'clock. He renewed his attack upon the prosecuting attorneys and laid particular stress upon the fact that witnesses who swore to the indictments found in January, 1895, against John Sampson, and in April, 1896, against John Santry and John Bingham, had made no reference to O'Malley, or in any way connected him with the crime.

Mr. Rosenthal's voice was strong and clear, his manner persuasive. He spoke earnestly, but with moderation, and without any attempt at dramatic display before the jury held the attention of the twelve men through his speech, at the close of which he received the congratulations of friends.

Attorney James Hartnett, who made the opening speech in Santry's defense, denounced the State's-Attorney's office in scathing terms. He said:

"Such corruption was never witnessed in a court of law. Their practice in this case has been damnable."

He, Too, Claims Conspiracy.

Mr. Hartnett laid the same charge of conspiracy advanced by the O'Malley defense against the State's-Attorney in the Santry case. He recounted the efforts made to bring Santry to trial immediately after his arrest and imprisonment, and cited Miss Shirley's report of the interview between Witness Smith and the prosecuting attorneys as evidence of bad faith on the part of the State. He read the law to show that Miss Shirley would have been guilty of a crime in remaining silent, knowing, as it is alleged she did know, of corrupt practices on the part of the prosecution.

The uncertainty of the identification of Santry, either as a member of the gang that raided the polling place or as the person treated at No. 73 Ontario street the same night for a gunshot wound, was dwelt upon by the speaker at great length. Dr. Smedley's evidence was reviewed to show he had said the man treated by him wore a long, dark mustache and was forty pounds heavier than Santry now is, and that the doctor was not certain in his identification of Santry, judging only by the scar of the wound. This, the attorney argued, was insufficient identification, as there was no distinguishing mark about the wound or scar, and many men might have been shot in practically the same manner. In fact, the State contended two men were shot in that manner at the time of the raid. The alibi furnished by Santry was also dwelt upon by Mr. Hartnett.

Mr. McEwen's Address.

The remainder of the day's sessions, closing at 5:40 o'clock, was taken by Assistant State's-Attorney McEwen, who made an exhaustive review of the evidence in the case. He also quoted from several Illinois Supreme Court decisions to show the weakness of an alibi or a character defense.

"An alibi," he argued, "is like a chain. It is no stronger than its weakest link. The alibi in the case of O'Malley looks like made evidence. The witnesses are too uncertain on some points that are not material, too exact and unanimous on the point of time, which is of the greatest importance, and which it is not likely so many witnesses would remember accurately during this long lapse of time. In defense of the State's-Attorney's office, Mr. McEwen argued:

"The defendants have alleged a conspiracy in the prosecution of this case. It was necessary for them to make that claim as a basis for their defense. They began with an A. P. A. conspiracy, then laid the charge against Inspector Schaack and his witnesses, and then alleged a further conspiracy in the office of the prosecuting attorney. It is, in fact, the only defense they have, as the alibi and good character will not suffice to create a reasonable doubt in the face of the positive evidence of the State."

Motive Lay in Politics.

Mr. McEwen said the motive of the raid was political, and that the case in all its ramifications was political so far as concerned the defense. He held that persons in the polling place the night of the raid might reasonably be expected to recognize again any face they saw in the party of assailants, as impressions received in a time of terror imprint themselves indelibly upon the mind. He attacked the alibi offered for Santry as testified to only by witnesses interested in the defendant and uncorroborated by others.

With reference to the conspiracy charge, Mr. McEwen held no motive had been shown why the accused officials should conspire to hang an innocent man, which they would not do without strong reasons.

Considerable amusement was caused by Mr. McEwen's discussion of testimony given by Johnson, the colored witness, and his impeaching witnesses.

"Get a darky good and scared," said he, "and he is likely to tell the truth. Now, Cozard was scared on the stand. He had the life half scared out of him, and no matter what he might have intended to say, he told the truth, or else the defense would have shaken him on cross-examination." Meanwhile a colored bailiff guarding Santry smiled copiously.

The argument of Mr. McEwen over, Judge Tuley was about to call on Mr. Forrest to take up the thread of the discussion, but Mr. Forrest did not want to be interrupted after a half-hour and asked to wait until this morning. Judge Tuley then adjourned court to 9:15 o'clock this morning and gave notice Mr. Forrest and Mr. Donahoe must finish today, even if it becomes necessary to hold an evening session. Other courts will be closed today on account of its being a legal holiday.

Jury to Decide Tomorrow.

Tomorrow morning Mr. Deneen will close for the State, and in the afternoon the jury will be charged and sent out to decide the fates of the two defendants.

O'Malley sat through the trial yesterday without showing signs of nervousness. He was calm and quiet and paid close attention to arguments. He seemed well pleased with the work of the day. Santry was stolid and imperturbable, showing no lively interest in the proceedings and no change in his usual demeanor.

Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson yesterday denied the story of a morning paper he would resign his position. He said he had no intention of doing so and had not authorized the statement. Mr. Deneen said he had heard nothing of the kind until he saw it in the paper, and knew nothing concerning the matter.

Miss Shirley appeared at the Criminal Court Building yesterday and received a check due her from the court stenographer for work in the case. She did not encounter any of the prosecutors for the State, and nothing was said to her concerning her peculiar relation to the case on trial.

CALL BURKE ALTGELD'S MOUTHPIECE.

His Assertion That Judge Payne Cannot Get Mayoralty Nomination Rouses the Latter's Friends.

The Mayoralty controversy is causing bitter feeling between the factions supporting Judge John Barton Payne on the one side and Carter H. Harrison on the other. Robert E. Burke for Harrison, took occasion yesterday to make the open declaration that Judge Payne cannot get the nomination. When they learned of this, some of the jurist's friends felt inclined to direct their criticism against ex-Gov. Altgeld, saying that they were satisfied Burke was simply acting as his mouthpiece and talking in this way as a tip to ward manipulators.

After the Pease List.

Charles Jacobs, representing the Twenty-fifth Ward Republicans who oppose Sheriff Pease, called at the rooms of the Board of Election Commissioners last evening to get a copy of the Pease list of judges and clerks for the purpose of giving the ward club an opportunity of inspecting it and ascertaining just how many of the men appointed are not fully qualified to serve. It is asserted that some are not householders and that several can be justly objected to on the ground that they have never been known as Republicans.

BOYS UP FOR THROWING SWITCHES.

Four Lads Endanger Lives to Secure Locks, Which Are Sold, They Say, to Buy Cigarets.

Justice Hall yesterday fined each $10 and costs four boys said to be leaders of a gang of juvenile thieves and who were arrested on Wednesday night by Chief Special Agent Quinn of the Santa Fé railroad, who locked them up at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

They gave their names and addresses as follows:

Thomas King, 11 years old, No. 2314 Wallace street.

Larry King, 13 years old, No. 2314 Wallace street.

Edward Burk, 11 years old, No. 2417 Archer avenue.

Robert Arnold, 12 years, old, No. 2412 Wallace street.

According to Detective Quinn the boys have broken off the locks of switches of various railroad lines and thrown the switches, thereby jeopardizing lives.

On the morning of Jan. 3, it is said, the boys went to Bridgeport, where they broke off two locks and then threw the switches connecting the Santa Fé tracks with those of the Alton road. Chicago and Alton locks were broken off in the same vicinity and the switches thrown, and on Feb. 23 two locks on the Santa Fé road at Twenty-third street were broken off and the switches turned.

Each time the work of the boys was detected in time to prevent serious train wrecks.

Detective Quinn secured confessions from the boys. They said they sold the locks in order to get money to buy cigarets.

BULLEN'S MALT BUILDING COLLAPSES

Four Men Employed in the House Leave but Three Minutes Before the Crash.

Three floors in the kiln building of the George Bullen & Co. malting establishment, Michigan and St. Clair streets, gave way yesterday afternoon and fell on the furnaces below, carrying with them 2,500 bushels of malt. The collapse occurred shortly after 2 o'clock, and but three minutes before four men had left the building. One was the fireman, and the other three, engaged in spreading malt on the top floor, had just finished their work when the crash came.

The building was fireproof, all the floors being constructed of iron, and the walls of brick. No one knows how the accident occurred, but it is supposed the iron girders supporting the upper floor gave way.

Directly after the crash the malt took fire, but with one stream of water the fire was soon extinguished. The loss is placed at $5,000.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Non-union competition was discussed by the special committee of the Western Union yesterday. A plan was outlined for action on the matter at the semi-annual meeting of the organization. The growth and strength of companies outside the union has caused considerable alarm, and the committee will recommend closer relation between the union companies to offset the strong competition. Complaints have been made to the officers of the Union by agents in various parts of the West that they have not been able to meet non-union rates and commissions. They ask a greater range of freedom in making charges to the insured.

Another question considered at yesterday's meeting was the old one of commissions in Chicago. Much pressue has been brought to bear on the members by their agents to allow a larger percentage of commissions on preferred business. In case this is done the agents would not object to a reduction in the commissions on risks regarded as hazardous.

In addition to these matters the committee, which was appointed to outline a program for the meeting of the Union at St. Louis next month, discussed the situation at Dayton, O., St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities in the West where trouble has existed for a year. In fact, the entire territory is making demands for changes, a condition of affairs which was predicted as the result of last year's showing by the companies.

Gen. A. J. Smith, President of the Union, was Chairman of the meeting, and the following were present: W. S. Warren, Liverpool and London and Globe; Eugene Cary, German-American; I. S. Belden, London and Lancashire; W. J. Littlejohn, North British and American; J. W. G. Cofran, Hartford; J. H. Law, Royal; M. H. Johnson, representing J. F. Cowning of the Insurance Company of North America; F. C. Bennett, Ætna; H. H. Magill, Phœnix, Hartford; and F. S. James, National.

The committee will hold another session today.

* * *

Davis & Requa will move from their present quarters in the Home Insurance Building to No. 185 La Salle street.

* * *

The Purcell elevator loss has been declared total by the adjusters and the salvage will go to the companies. Wrecking the grain is in progress. It is expected the barley will net a considerable sum for the companies.

* * *

The Union Fire of Indianapolis is in the hands of a receiver, who reports $14 assets and $13,000 liabilities.

* * *

The Victoria Fire of New York and the Indemnity Marine of England have been admitted to Minnesota.

* * *

Columbus, O., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Matthews has relicensed temporarily the Globe Fire of New York. Two days ago Mr. Matthews wrote the company that if it would consent to his having access to any and all of its books he might ask for he would go to New York and make another investigation, the company to pay the cost of this and the previous examination, and would reissue the license, to be revoked in case the promises were not all kept and if the company's financial standing was not satisfactory. To this arrangement the Globe wired its agreement.

* * *

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 11.—The Wisconsin Odd-Fellows' Mutual Life, organized in 1869, made an assignment today to John L. Fulton of White Water, in bonds of $55,000. During the last year over 5,000 members dropped out.

* * *

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The Superintendent of Insurance has chartered the Looking Glass Township Mutual Fire Insurance company of New Baden, Clinton County.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

The following opinions were handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday:

253—John Scullin vs. W. H. Harper; reversed.

345—Standard Sewing Machine Company vs. A. W. Leslie; reversed.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgements

Judge Hutchinson—14665—A. Nolting vs. I. F. Lanig & Co.; by deflt., $2,405.45.

Judge Goggin—15902—Herman Preisz vs. Wasmansdorf & Heinemann; on affid., $2,055.

Judge Ball—7319—Charles E. Fargo vs. William H. Porter and W. F. Taylor; on verd., $666.35, ex parte.—7325—Clinton J. Warren vs. Charles W. and John E. Wright; on verd., $1,508.30, ex parte.—7701—William Clayton vs. Anna Waindl; on findg., $101.11.—7329—Simon W. Brewer vs. E. G. Christoph Lithographing Co.; on verd., $639.30.

Judge Smith—137355—Albert D. Major vs. William H. Rand and E. E. Creighton; on verd., $4,500.

Judge Dunne—1986—William McCowan vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.; on findg., $8,000, and appld.

Judge Windes—15101—Richard H. Magoon vs. Plaza Apartment Hotel Co.; on findg., $100, and sat.

Judge Burke—6929—W. H. Quan & Co. vs. William Musk; by deflt., $287.89.

Judge Adams—13784—James Frake vs. C. W. Eaton & Co.; by deflt., $1,097.05.—6175—Joseph Kuznik vs. Girard Fire and Marine Ins. Co. of Philadelphia; on findg., $1,782.25, and sat.—6226—Same vs. German Ins. Co. of Freeport, Ill., and Milwaukee Mechanics' Co. of Milwaukee, Wis.; same, $1,732.25, and sat.

Judge Baker—6709—John A. C. Erickson vs. Swift & Co.; on findg., $250, and sat.

Judge Clifford—8262—Edward W. Hartney vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on findg., $100, and sat.—7803—Michael McDermott vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $900.—119194—First National Bank of Chicago vs. David A. Titcomb; on ver., $998.35, ex parte.

Judge Tuthill—3118—Grand View Hotel Co. vs. J. H. Deering; on findg., debt, $1,664.64, das., $625, debt to be discharged on payment of damages.

Judge Grosscup—United States District Court—9055—John C. McKeon, receiver, vs. George H. Heiberg; judgment by conf., $589.16.

Decrees.

Judge Freeman—4968—Gunzenhauser et al. vs. Plotke et al.; dec. sale.—4969—Same vs. Same; same.—4967—Same vs. Same; same.—4828—Daniels vs. Croft et al.; def. dec.—1245—Connell et al. vs. Quinn et al.; dec.—177625—Cochrane et al. vs. Robertson et al.; dec. sale.—4831—B. and L. A. D. K. vs. Kohout et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—6610—Fordham et al. vs. Henderson et al.; dec.—9898—Gibson Co. vs. Gassman Parlor F. Co. et al.; dec.—5809—Soetebeer et al. vs. Mutter et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Horton—4520—Mechanics Traders S. L. & B. Ass'n et al. vs. Evans et al.; dec.—B. R. 1065—Booth Pkg. Co. vs. Cooney et al.; dec. Divorces: 164393—Hattie M. from Ulysses Rice.—157466—Mary E. from James H. Waterhouse.—164336—Katie from Jacob M. Diamond.—158830—Bessie from Morris Reinhart.

Judge Hanecy—2274—Davis vs. Crawley et al.; dec.—155390—Newmann vs. Styburski et al.; dec. sale. Divorces: 162346—Anna from Joseph Pibernik.—160028—Antonia from Joseph Miller.—164528—Orpha from Philip A. Little.—5959—Frank from Maggie Gane.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stein—No. 12461 on trial.

Judge Tuley—Criminal Court—Branch No. 6—No. 2253 on trial.

TO ARREST MRS. SIMPSON.

HEAD OF SO-CALLED WIDOWS' HOME ACCUSED AS A SWINDLER.

Warrants Will Be Sworn Out Today by Officials of the Associated Charities Bureau—Woman Detective Secures Evidences of Fraud Which Are Laid Before the Police—Large Sums of Money and Supplies Procured, It Is Said, for Personal Use.

Officials of the Bureau of Associated Charities say they will swear out warrants today for the arrest of Mrs. Ada M. Simpson on the charge of obtaining money and goods under false pretenses.

Mrs. Simpson is the promoter of "The Official Widows' and Orphans' Home," at No. 6 Park row. She has been actively engaged in soliciting money and provisions since Oct. 2, when she made her first appearance in the local field of charitable work. She is said to employ a number of solicitors, but the institution has no inmates except herself, and it is believed she has realized several thousand dollars through her subscription lists.

The police and Charity Bureau authorities say she is a fraud and that they can produce evidence enough to place her behind the bars.

Her scheme to found a home for widows and orphans was exploited in the newspapers last October, and she was given a standing before the public which, it is said, she was not slow in taking advantage of.

Her first move was to attempt to gain the indorsement of the Civic Federation and Bureau of Charities. In this she failed because of failure to give satisfactory references.

First Complaints Are Made.

Within a short time complaints began to come in concerning Mrs. Simpson. A woman detective was detailed to watch her. A a result of the detective's report, which was placed in the hands of the police last night Mrs. Simpson probably will appear in a Justice's court today.

It was estimated that Mrs. Simpson has collected several thousand dollars in cash and large amounts of coal and provisions. One of the specific charges is that she obtained an order for six tons of coal from a man in the Unity Building, and the same was turned over to Manager Dabb of the Leland Hotel in payment of a board bill.

It is alleged that large quantities of meat, dressed game, and poultry and fruit which Mrs. Simpson secured in South Water street were allowed to waste, because she had no use for such quantities as she received. She invariably solicited cash, but was never known to refuse anything of value.

Detective Taken Into Confidence.

She advertised in the papers recently asking for assistance from "widows interested in charitable work." The woman detective answered the "ad." She succeeded in gaining Mrs. Simpson's confidence, and she says Mrs. Simpson told her a glowing tale of her "soft snap," and declared there were "bushels of money in it." She said she collected an average of $40 a day, and that "even the clerks in the stores contribute liberally."

Secretary Ayres of the Charities Bureau has in his possession one of Mrs. Simpson's subscription lists. It represents three days' work in Halsted and West Madison streets. There are 110 signers with "paid" amounts set opposite their names of from 10 to 50 cents. There is other evidence to show she collected several sums of $100 and upward from down-town business-men.

Mrs. Simpson told the detective she was the "whole thing" in her connection with the Widows' and Orphans' Home. She said she was the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Trustees, and there was no one to question her accounts.

One of the witnesses who will testify against Mrs. Simpson is a Mrs. McLaughlin, who lives at the Continental Hotel. She says she was an "inmate" of Mrs. Simpson's "home" for a few days. Mrs. McLaughlin says she went there in answer to an advertisement and lived there until she became convinced the institution was a fraud and Mrs. Simpson a swindler.

Several business-men also will be called as witnesses.

Mrs. Simpson secured a six-months' lease on the old Armory Building, No. 12 Jackson street, last October. Her landlord induced her to vacate six weeks ago by returning to her all the money she had paid as rental. Then she secured her present quarters at No. 6 Park row. Only two rooms are furnished. The balance of the "home" is not habitable.

CARLSON PLEADS GUILTY TO MURDER.

He Is Charged with Killing Mrs. Laura Belle Thornton in November Last.

A more penitent criminal seldom faced the bar of justice than Carl Carlson, the self-confessed murderer, whose case was heard by Judge Neely yesterday. He is charged with having killed Mrs. Laura Belle Thornton at No. 1330 Michigan avenue last November, and to this he has entered an unqualified plea of guilty.

Otto J. Farber, proprietor of a bath-house at No. 167 Madison street, said Carlson came to his office at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the murder, and handed him a letter addressed to his mother in Sweden.

"I've just killed a woman, and will soon be arrested," said Carlson. "I wish you would mail this letter for me."

Then Carlson placed a revolver on a shelf and lay down on a lounge. The witness said he had been told by Carlson he intended to commit suicide when he shot Mrs. Thornton, but he became so nervous and excited he could not do so.

"But I wish I had," added Carlson. "I see that woman's image before me day and night. She haunts me all the time."

James McMahon pleaded guilty to a charge of killing his cousin, Patrick Casey, before Judge Ewing yesterday, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for fourteen years.

DISSENSIONS IN SEAMLESS LEATHER.

Some of the Stockholders Allege a Conspiracy by the Kohns to Wreck the Company.

The Circuit Court is asked to straighten out internal dissensions among the stockholders of the Seamless Leather company. George Bargate, Friend J. Bringham, Jesse C. Bringham, and Charles Alling Jr., stockholders, charge that Edwin D. and Harry D. Kohn have conspired to wreck the company and out of the assets repay the money they have paid in for stock.

J. O. Bracken Made a Clerk.

James O. Bracken has been appointed a deputy clerk in the office of John A. Cooke, Clerk of the Circuit Court. He has been assigned as minute clerk for Judge Adams.

A DANGEROUS INTRUDER.

To Be Sternly Grappled With and Quickly Thrown Out.

"Once more in the clutches of my old enemy the grip," you say some morning when you wake up coughing and sneezing. Your eyes are watery, your head feels as if some force inside of it were bent on splitting it as a charge of gunpowder splits a rock. Every muscle is stiff and sore. Your very bones ache.

Oh, we all know the symptoms of the grip. A steady draught through an open door, a pair of wet feet left undried too long, or a short walk in the cutting air without an overcoat, and the mischief is done.

How shall it be undone? Evidently there is only one remedy. The blood must move more briskly on its way, so as to warm the tissues near the skin, and at the same time relieve from congestion the sluggish organs lying deep in the body.

And what shall accomplish this? Answer: Only a pure stimulant to stir, stimulate, and rouse the powers and throw the intruding grip out of the system. Nature must be assisted. The only known pure medicinal stimulant is Duffy's pure malt whiskey. "A stitch in time saves nine," is an adage that would never have grown so old if it did not embody an imperishable truth. Remember this ancient saying and take **Duffy's Pure Malt** whiskey at the first chilly symptom that the grip is near.

"THE PUTNAM,"

THE DAYLIGHT ALL-WOOL CLOTHING STORE

Our Sale of the Miner, Beal & Co.

Stock of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing surpasses our most sanguine expectations. Customers express themselves as surprised at the values they get—better pleased with the Suits, Overcoats, and Trousers than they expected to be—and PERFECT DAYLIGHT SALESROOMS make purchasing a pleasure—selling easy.

Gentlemen's $18 and $20 Suits and Overcoats Now Only $9.25.

Single-Breasted Sacks, Double Breasted Sacks, Cutaway Frocks, and Chesterfield Frocks of the MINER, BEAL & CO. MAKE—every suit new and fresh from the great Boston workshops—correct in every detail of style, finish, and fit, and cheap at the regular prices, $18.00 and $20.00, but we can turn a quick penny and sell them for $9.25. THE OVERCOATS are Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, Blue, Black, and Brown, and Rough Irish Overcoatings in Oxford and Black—silk velvet collars, worsted linings, Skinner's satin yokes and sleeve linings—genuine $18.00 and $20.00 Overcoats and Suits for.......... $9.25

Gentlemen's $25 and $30 Suits and Overcoats Now for $12.00.

These Suits and Overcoats are the greatest bargains of all the Miner, Beal & Co. stock—because they are the best Suits and Overcoats Miner, Beal & Co. make. All styles, in great variety and every one a new style—not one old, out-of-date pattern in the whole lot—style, finish, fit will pleasingly surprise you—and the price of Suit or Overcoat is only.......... $12.00

Gentlemen's $6.00 and $7.00 Trousers Now for $3.00.

1,000 pairs of the Miner, Beal & Co. make of fine fancy Cassimere Trousers—no cotton worsteds that will cockle, twist and shrink up to your ankles at the first wetting—Sauyer Cassimeres, Harris Cassimeres, Swift River and other honest makes—fresh and new—without stock creases and dust streaks—from Miner, Beal & Co.'s great pantaloon shops—choice for.......... $3.00

For Friday and Saturday and Until Gone....

Miner, Beal & Co. All-Wool Blue and Black Beaver Overcoats, double warp linings, fine velvet collar—all sizes, 34 to 44—plenty of them—Miner, Beal & Co.'s wholesale price $7.50—our usual retail price $10.00—Friday and Saturday for.......... $5.00

Miner, Beal & Co. Sack Suits—all kinds and sizes—medium and heavy weights—every suit all wool and worth $10—Friday and Saturday for $5.00

500 Miner, Beal & Co. Spring Top Coats.......... $5.00

To force the season we offer 500 genuine All-Wool Covert Cloth Top Coats, piped facings, lapped seams, whole back and pure silk sleeve linings—Coats Miner, Beal & Co. wholesale at $7.50—our usual price $10.00—now for Friday and Saturday.......... $5.00

About fifty $10 and $12 Spring Overcoats, odds and ends but nearly all sizes among them from 34 to 44—choice for.......... $3.25

Men's Odd Worsted and Broadcloth Vests—sizes 34 to 50 (excepting 40 and 42)—worth $2.50 and $3.50—choice for.......... $1.00

Office Coats, 25c—

Black Sateen, Chambray, Mohair and Bates Stripes—worth 50c to $1.50—choice for.......... 25c

Boys' Clothing Stock...

Completely routed to make room for new spring goods now coming in.

Boys' Knee Trousers Suits, Ages 3 to 16, $1.50. About 300 Boys' Knee Trousers Suits, including Juniors Middies, Reefer Suits and Double-Breasted Blouse Suits in great variety—worth up to $5.00—choice for.......... $1.50

Boys' Reefers, $3.75 and $5.00. All our Boys' Reefers, including Imported Irish Frieze, English Boucle Cloths and Fine Chinchillas, with or without storm collars—every reefer worth from $5.00 to $10.00—choice for $5.00 and.......... $3.75

Black and Blue English Clay Worsted Two-Piece Suits, Worth $7.50, for $4.85. 500 of the Miner, Beal & Co. make of Boys' Two-Piece Knee-Trousers Suits—ages 8 to 16—tailor made, from 18-ounce Blue and Black English Worsted—Miner, Beal & Co.'s wholesale price $6.25—our usual selling price $7.50—now.......... $4.85

1,000 pairs of English Corduroy Knockabout Knee Pants, made to sell at $1.25, go at.......... 79c

50 doz. Boys' Burlington Fast-Black Stockings, the regular 40c kind, may go at.......... 25c or 5 pairs for.... $1.00

Remainder of Boys' 50c All-Wool and Silk Lined Caps—go at.......... 10c

100 Boys' Glaze Rubber Coats— bought to sell at $2.00, go at.......... $1.00

VERY SPECIAL...

One case, 50 dozen, Men's Tan Brown All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers—arrived too late for regular trade. The manufacturer stands the loss. They are worth $1.00. They go for.......... 50c

A Hat Sale, $1.67.

Just received fresh from the finest manufacturer in the East 100 dozen new spring styles of Stiff and Soft Hats—spot cash and an extra early order for special making gives you genuine $3.00 Hats for.......... $1.67

Unlaundered Shirts.

Utica Nonpareil, 2100 linen, double back and front, continuous facings, gussets, etc., a 75c Shirt for.......... 50c

Winter Underwear Half Price.

Fleece lined, worth $1.00, for.......... 50c
Heavy wool ribbed, worth $1.00, for.......... 50c
Blue and tan cashmere, all-wool underwear, worth $1.50, for.......... 75c
Putnam Brand 4-Ply Collars, in all popular styles.......... 9c
Burlington Fast Black and Tan Seamless ½ Hose.......... 9c

Boys' Sweaters, 98c.

Maroon and white and navy and white, sailor collars, all sizes, 24 to 34, worth $1.50, for.......... 98c

Men's Fancy Vests, $1.35.

English Bedford Cord and Fancy Silk Vests—worth $3.50, for.......... $1.35

Sweet-Orr Pant Overalls, 25c—white only, a little soiled, just as good as ever, and worth 75c—for.......... 25c

Gloves. *Advance Sale of Street Gloves.*

English cut Outseam Gloves.......... $1.00
Undressed Kid.......... $1.00
Cape Tan Driving Gloves.......... $1.00
Pique Stitched Dogskin.......... $1.00

Mail Orders with Cash Promptly Filled.

Write for Our Spring Catalogue .... Open Saturday Evenings.

"The Putnam"

DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE.

Northwest Corner State and Quincy-sts.

C. M. BABBITT, MANAGING PARTNER.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

My Friend Harberton.

BY MARY STUART BOYD.

"NO, old man, of course I don't believe in spirits or nonsense of that sort. Yet something that I never quite understood once happened to me. You all know about that kind of thing, and perhaps you can explain it.

"After I left Oxford—without honors—I spent a lot of time loafing at home. Dead-alive part of the country; nothing much to shoot, and mother, an invalid, couldn't stir out of her room.

"I didn't mean deliberately to deceive her, but what life is there for a healthy young man, stuck down there, hanging round a sick room from one month to another? He must come to the surface to breathe, whether the air be wholesome or not. At first, when I cut for a day or two, I would call it business. But the mater knew old Findlay had always managed the investments, and the money, and all that. So when I took a run up to town and didn't return at night I had to invent a friend and to pretend I had put up with him. That came as easy as lying always does; only mother, who had little to interest her, insisted on hearing all the particulars. How my friend looked, what he said, and the rest. I got into a lot of tight places at the start, till I thought of a man I had known two years before and kept to a description of him.

"Harberton was his name. He was cruising on the Mediterranean for his health when I was on the Sayonara with the Blakes. He was a queer chap, believed in occultism and rot of that sort; and we all laughed at him for it. We never thought him ill, merely lazy. One moonless night, after dining on his yacht, we lounged on deck, with those myriads of stars making us feel jolly small.

"Harberton lay on a steamer chair—he used to pass the night there—gazing at the sky with his inscrutable eyes. We had all been laughing and chaffing when he came on deck; but, somehow, the immensity of it all had sobered us, and we were quiet and solemn, when Harberton, pointing heavenwards, said in his languid, affected drawl: 'Tomorrow I shall know what these have to tell.' We believed it to be merely one of his poses; but in the morning we were horribly startled by the news that he was dead. He had died, lying there in his chair, during the night.

"Well, Harberton's name occurred to me when I was forced to invent a story to satisfy mother, and, though I couldn't write a story to save my life, whenever I began jawing about him everything came quite pat. Often I blessed his memory when I could go off for a few days, have a good time, and return to find mother quite pleased.

"This went on for awhile, till mother began to bother me with a request to ask 'my friend' to visit us at Frampton Glemsford. I tried hard to get her off the notion; I said that he was busy or ill; that entertaining guests would hurt her; and all manner of things. But she seemed set upon it—talked nothing else. The doctor said it was a sick fancy, that in her weak state any craving must be humored.

"Thus cornered, I wrote a letter urging 'My dear Harberton'—I hadn't the remotest idea what his Christian name was—to come to us, even for a day. Mother insisted upon adding a line—she who had not penned a word for months—begging him to come that she might have an opportunity of thanking him for his friendliness towards her son! I did feel mean when I took the invitation into another room and burnt it.

"I would have given anything to have been able to produce an impostor. But Harberton had been described so minutely the mater knew him by heart, as it were, and would have detected a fraud at a glance. Besides, I have never seen any one who at all resembled him. I told her I had heard from him that he was coming. I dreaded she would ask to see his letter, but it chanced to be one of her bad days, and she didn't.

"Next morning he was to arrive. I meant to fake up a telegram somehow, giving an excuse for his absence when I went to the station on pretense of meeting him. My mother was strangely well that morning. Her customary lassitude and pain had vanished. She was reclining on a couch drawn close to the open window. Her cheeks were almost rosy, and there was a lace arrangement over her white hair that made her look prettier than I had ever seen her. She was all impatience to see Harberton, and hurried me off to the station half an hour too soon.

"It was a lovely June day, and our private foot-path to the railway lay through shady ways; but I was wretched and ashamed, wishing the thing over. The remembrance of the sparkle in mother's eyes, even of the effort she had made to appear in full toilette disturbed me. Of her health, the doctor had spoken gravely on the night before. With a heart affection such as hers might not the shock of Harberton's non-appearance be too much for her?

"I suppose one ought to believe in Nemesis, or Retribution, or that sort of thing. I don't much, but, I confess, that summer morning I came nearer suffering for my sins than I had ever done before or have ever done since.

"Now you needn't believe what follows unless you like. I often doubt it myself. I knew something was to happen as I heard the sound of the coming engine; and, as I watched the train sweep round the curve of the line, I wanted badly to run away, but couldn't. Of course, there are seldom many passengers for Glemsford; this time there was but one. I caught a glimpse of his face at the window of a carriage where he sat alone, and my heart seemed to stop beating. A moment later he stood before me. It was Harberton. He was exactly as I remembered him. There was nothing in his appearance or manner to account for the dread in me. We exchanged greetings, but no word passed between us. We traversed the leafy lanes as in a dream; but they and myself were visionary—he alone was real. And all the time the memory of the telegram I had omitted to send kept recurring to my half-paralyzed brain.

"I knew it could not be Harberton, yet felt convinced it was none other. Dull wonder whether or not mother would see as I did ran through my mind; but I was in reality too stupefied to be capable of anything like consecutive thought.

"The path we trod led through the orchard into the rose-garden, whereon the low windows of my mother's summer parlor opened. As we entered the garden she saw us—saw him!—and waved her thin hand in welcome. And Harberton, or what I took to be Harberton, who till then had done nothing but make me dread his presence, waved in return courteously, almost gayly.

"I can tell you how that day passed. It seemed like a long drawn out nightmare. I kept saying to myself: 'I am asleep. I shall awake soon.' Harberton sat in my mother's cool, darkened room, talking of me, as I gathered while pacing restlessly within and without, or smoking in a chair outside the window. She seemed to speak anxiously about my future—I suppose, like most only sons reared by mothers, I had been rather wild—and he appeared to reassure her. She was quite soothed and happy in his company. I moved about; I would go to the stables to speak to the men or wander aimlessly about, but there was ever that awful sense of all being an illusion. I fancied I must be mad, and I feared the sound of my own voice.

"It was a perfect day, still and balmy—the air being heavy with the fragrance of the roses—but to me it seemed endless. Still, it came to a close at last. In the gloaming Harberton bade mother farewell. She blessed him as they parted, I standing dumbly by, and he holding her hand said, gently, with his old, soft drawl: 'I shall return soon.'

"Harberton left as he came, through the byways carpeted with moss, and overhung with briar roses, still holding no speech with me, who followed dog like. Midway down the lane the evening haze caught radiance from a shaft of the sunset, and into the glory of it he passed alone. For a moment I dared not enter. When I did he was gone.

"Well, in a short time I was able to laugh at the occurrence as absurd. Mother seemed to feel happy in some sort of delusion. I didn't care to ridicule. She never asked me to send for Harberton again. She always said: 'When it is time he will come.'

"She got more fragile daily. One night she looked so ethereal that, fearing to leave her, I sent the nurse to bed, and staid in her room. All was hushed, and I must have dozed off, to be roused by mother's voice saying gladly: 'O, you have come for me. That is so good of you.'

"The light of the harvest moon filled the room, eclipsing the feeble glow of the night light.

"Mother had raised herself to a sitting position and was looking up eagerly, joyfully, her thin hands extended. Bending over her I saw distinctly the figure of Harberton. Starting forward, I rushed towards her, but before I could reach her side she had sunk back inert. Harberton had vanished, and the moonlight revealed only her dead face lying peacefully smiling on the pillows.

"That's a lot of years ago, now, but I've never been able to reduce it to commonsense. Can you, old chap?"—London Black and White.

SHORT STORIES
BY POPULAR AUTHORS,
COMPLETE IN ONE INSTALLMENT,
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

AMONG THE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

Strange Autobiography of the Countess Schimmelmann, Who Gave Time and Money to the Poor.


Countess Schimmelmann

NO doubt it is wicked and worldly to pick flaws in the pious autobiography of "Adeline Countess Schimmelmann," a second edition of which has been published by Dodd, Mead & Co. In many respects the labors of the Countess among the destitute fishermen of the Baltic coast and among the poor of Berlin have been worthy of high praise. But one cannot read far in her volume without noticing many defects, both in her judgment and in her general attitude toward the world. On every page the Countess unconsciously announces: "All the world is wrong, except me and my friends, and even my friends——"

But, as we are told that the name of the Countess Schimmelmann "is a household word in Germany and Scandinavia," let us give her credit for the really praiseworthy work she appears to have done and is still doing. Her "homes" on the Island of Rügen, on the Pommeranian coast, seem to have accomplished some real good in aiding the starving fishermen, whose rough life she shared for some years. Then when she went to Berlin she claims to have been very successful in founding coöperative manufacturing establishments. Whatever may be the practical results of these enterprises, it must be admitted that they are praiseworthy objects for a pampered and wealthy child of the Berlin court.

The Countess was born in 1854, was petted by Queen Caroline Amalie at Fredensborg while still a child, and later served for eighteen months as maid of honor to the Empress Augusta at Berlin. Then the preaching of Otto Funcke led her to abandon the hollow society of the court, for which she had never had any fondness, and she has for the last decade been devoting herself to the poor. This sounds like the act of a noble, self-sacrificing, and humble Christian. And this is just what the Countess and her friends would have the world believe she is. But the very insistence with which she parades her own merit is "the worm i' the bud."

The career of the Countess Schimmelmann is startlingly dramatic in some regards. She tells a long and high-pitched tale of persecution which is certainly interesting, though it does not leave altogether the impression that the writer intends. It seems that she was the victim of a conspiracy that would grace the pages of a dime novel. She says that a younger brother, enraged because she was spending all her money for alms and because she had made out her will in favor of an adopted boy, plotted with a Copenhagen physician and spirited her away into an insane asylum, where she was put in with raving maniacs in order to unsettle her reason. She was finally rescued by a public investigation. The reader may draw his own conclusions when it is added that, in spite of the publicity of the matter, none of the conspirators was punished.

The fact probably is that the Countess, though not insane, as her brother desired to prove her, is not quite normal. The intensity of her "faith cure" piety is so pronounced throughout her book that she betrays her own weakness. When but a child she heard of an impenitent criminal who was sentenced to death, and she ardently prayed for his salvation. The murderer went through the mental sufferings not infrequent in such cases, and the papers announced that he had "found pardon through faith." The Countess at once "knew it was in answer to my prayers." The Countess is cocksure always.

In her Berlin experiences among riotous and starving workmen her cab was on the point of being overturned by the mob when her little adopted boy asked the men what they were shouting so for: "A loud voice answered: 'Because we are hungry!' 'But,' replied the child, 'you do not in this way get anything. If you would only come to Jesus Christ, he is rich and can give bread to you all.'" The Countess saved the boy from the man's upraised fist by prayer.

The fact that the author cannot see the abnormality of the boy's remark or of her own anecdotes is not the only cause one has for refusing to take her at her own estimate. She writes throughout as a person of exaggerated self-reliance and self-importance. It is hard to have to say anything to discount the evident good intentions of the Countess Schimmelmann, but, from the anecdotes of her meddlesome tale-bearing at court to the final denunciation of her family and of all who cannot see "the light" as she sees it, the impression she leaves is that of an intolerant and slightly unbalanced character, full of the "pride of humility."

* * *

According to the Bookbuyer Brander Matthews and Francis Wilson tested the postoffice system of the world lately by addressing a letter thus:

MARK TWAIN,
God knows where.

It reached the person for whom it was intended after traveling from San Francisco to Australia, before finding Mr. Clemens in London. This story suggests another told by a classmate of Robert Lincoln at Cambridge. When Abraham Lincoln was running for President numberless portraits of him were published in newspapers all over the country. Robert cut out one of these pictures and pasted it on the outside of an envelope which contained a letter to his father. The letter reached Abraham Lincoln without losing a mail, so familiar was the postoffice clerk with the face represented in the wood cut.

Fresh Literary Notes.

George Kennan is still writing about his Siberian experiences of thirty years ago. He holds the leading place in the February St. Nicholas with a story called "A Siberian Scare."

Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Chicago has written a study in American politics which has just been published in brochure form by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. It is entitled, "The First Apportionment of Federal Representatives in the United States."

Among the features of the February Woman's Home Companion are Stanley Waterloo's story, "The Hair of the Dog That Bit Him," and the second installment of an article on "Women Sculptors of Chicago," in which Forrest Crissey treats of the works of Miss Julia M. Bracken, Mrs. Lou Wall Moore, Mrs. Ella Rankin Copp, Miss Janet Scudder, and Miss Zuline Taft, with portraits and illustrations of their best pieces.

Facts and Fiction, the Chicago literary monthly, has arranged for the publication of a series of notable articles on the execution of Mrs. Surratt, written by Judge J. W. Clampitt of the Chicago bar. Judge Clampitt is the attorney who defended Mrs. Surratt during her trial and is said to know more about the matter than anybody else now alive. He promises to make "some unexpected exposures of Federal officers of that day."

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shop-worn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

FINEST OF ITS CONCERTS.

APOLLO CLUB SURPASSES ANY OF ITS FORMER EFFORTS.

Choruses in Rheinberger's "Christoforus" Are Rendered with a Force and Spirit Simply Irresistible—Soloists, Imbued with the Strength and Beauty of the Music, Sing as Never Before—Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon" Falls in Comparison.

The second part of last night's Apollo club concert at the Auditorium, and which comprised Rheinberger's "Christoforus," must be acknowledged as unsurpassed by any attainment of the organization within present recall. Rheinberger's setting of the beautiful legend of St. Christopher is so full of motion, varied in rythm, and admirably adapted to the text. The interest is always sustained, the weaving of the voice parts so spontaneous, that it seems one of those works which sings itself.

A chorus in singing such a work must feel that it is the vitality of it. Soli there are and fine in their opportunity in dramatic delivery. But the chorus is dominant and last night the singers, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the work, carried it with a force simply irresistible. The rhythm, shading, and word values were beautifully sustained, the orchestra keyed to proper sympathy, and everything combined to make the performance a memorable one.

But at one point was there faltering, and then for so brief a space it would be caviling not to forget it. The spirit of the chorus inspired the soloists to stronger effort than in the first half of the concert, which comprised Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon." There the chorus itself fell short of the standard of which it is well capable. There was apathy. The attack was frequently uncertain, the response was unequal. But for all that, there were episodes when the singers arose fully to demands and things came out finely.

In the Mackenzie work, of which the first two parts were sung, Miss Helen Buckley gave a thoroughly artistic interpretation of "The Lord Is My Shepherd." Her voice, though not powerful, is of great beauty of tone, and liquid in quality. She has been admirably schooled, and beyond, all she is a singer of eminent intelligence, one to whom the meaning of the word leads to the meaning of the note.

Mr. Max Heinrich is always welcome. At the outset last night there was the impression that he was in bad voice, but by the time the "Christoforus" was reached the general spirit of the situation caused vocal hindrance to vanish. His delivery of the part of the Giant was thoroughly effective and finished.

The two remaining singers—Mrs. Rommeiss-Thacker and Mr. George Hamlin—are thoroughly familiar figures and welcome ones to Chicago audiences. Mr. Hamlin has grown of late notably in his work, and in last night's soli entrusted to his care there was thorough evidence of that best of attributes, the conscientiousness that leads yet more to be awaited.

The present jubilee year of the Apollo must be recorded in the instances of "The Messiah" and "Christoforus" performances to have made good the avowed intent of the organization at the beginning of the season to make it a memorable one under Mr. Tomlins' direction.

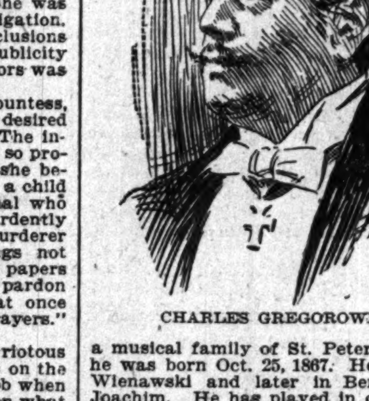
The final concert of the series will take place on April 21, when "The Swan and the Skylark," by Goring-Thomas, and Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," two works new to Chicago, will be sung.

CONCERT FOR MAYOR'S CHARITY FUND

Sketches of the Artists Who Will Give Their Services—Numbers on the Program.

The concert to take place at the Auditorium next Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for the Mayor's charity fund is being energetically furthered by the Relief committee and clubmen in charge.

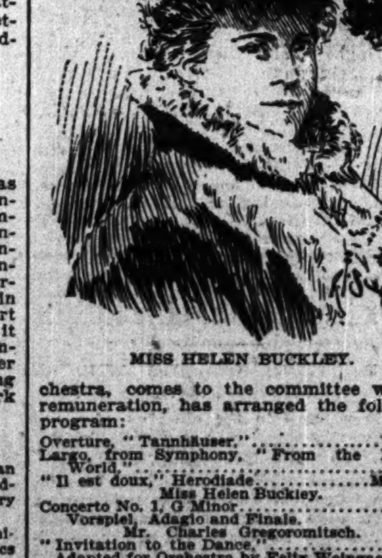
Mr. Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, will make his first appearance here on that occasion, journeying from New York for the concert, to which he donates his services. Mr. Gregorowitsch comes of


CHARLES GREGOROWITSCH.

a musical family of St. Petersburg, where he was born Oct. 25, 1867. He studied with Wienawski and later in Berlin with Dr. Joachim. He has played in concert in his native city and under the direction of Rubinstein, repeatedly before the Czar in private, and in Berlin, Paris, Madrid, and elsewhere.

Miss Helen Buckley, who has made frequent appearances in her own country this winter, is a native of Chicago, and has sung with success during the last three seasons in all the principal concerts series in London. She returns to England in April to fulfill further engagements.

Mr. Thomas, who, in common with the forces engaged and the entire Chicago Or-


MISS HELEN BUCKLEY.

chestra, comes to the committee without remuneration, has arranged the following program:

Overture, "Tannhäuser,"........Wagner
Largo, from Symphony, "From the New World,"........Dvorak
"Il est doux," Herodiade........Massenet
Miss Helen Buckley.
Concerto No. 1, G Minor........Bruch
Vorspiel, Adagio and Finale.
Mr. Charles Gregorowitsch.
"Invitation to the Dance,"........Weber
Adapted for Orchestra by Felix Weingaertner.
Songs—"Who Is Sylvia?"........Schubert
"L'Eté,"........Chaminade
Miss Helen Buckley.
"Damnation of Faust,"........Berlioz
[a] Invocation—Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps.
[b] Danse of the Sylphs.
[c] March, Rakoczy.

NEXT WEEK IN DOWN-TOWN THEATERS

Olga Nethersole in Two New Plays—Peter Dailey at the Columbia—Comic Opera at Great Northern.

There will be novelty of all kinds in the down-town theaters next week, so that every taste ought to be accommodated.

Miss Olga Nethersole is determined to give us new proof of her versatility, for, besides appearing in two new plays, she will essay the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Joseph Hatton's play, "A Daughter of France," has already been described in these columns. It will be interesting to see how Miss Nethersole will deal with a style of play which is a good way removed from the atmosphere of "Camille" and "Denise," but a greater success may be expected in "The Wife of Scarli," by Giascosa, which is a study of character more in her particular line.

There will be a fresh farce from the pen of Mr. John McNally at the Columbia, opening on Sunday night, wherein Mr. Peter Dailey plays the part of a comic auctioneer.

The Great Northern, after five weeks of emotional melodrama, will turn to lighter things and present "The Mandarin," the last comic opera of the DeKoven-Smith combination.

At the Grand Opera-House Hoyt's "Black Sheep" will make its appearance on Sunday night and will probably receive a warm welcome.

"The Jucklins" will run another week at McVicker's with improvements which were certainly needed.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA REHEARSAL SCORE

Mme. von Januschowsky, Miss Sue Aline Harrington, George Hamlin, and D. F. Davies Will Assist.

A Wagner program will be presented this afternoon in the Chicago Orchestra rehearsal at the Auditorium with the assistance of the auxiliary chorus, Mme. von Januschowsky, Miss Sue Aline Harrington, Mr. George Hamlin, and Mr. D. Ffrangcon Davies.

Mme. von Januschowsky, who has not been heard here for a considerable season, is, it will be recalled, the daughter of an Austrian army officer; came to this country originally in German comedy, entered the light opera ranks at Boston, and subsequently, after two years of retirement, emerged in grand opera at the Metropolitan. Succeeding this the singer was for several years in various opera companies in this country and afterward dramatic soprano at the Imperial Opera in Vienna.

The following is the program in full to be played under Mr. Thomas' direction:

"The Flying Dutchman"........
[a] Overture.
[b] Spinning Chorus and Ballad.
[c] Duo, "Like to a Vision."
"Parsifal"........
[a] Vorspiel.
[b] Good Friday Spell.
[c] Funeral Procession and Glorification.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY'S THIRD RECITAL

Program of the Entertainment at Auditorium Recital Hall Under Chicago Conservatory Auspices.

Mr. Leopold Godowsky gave his third pianoforte recital in Auditorium Recital Hall under the auspices of the Chicago Conservatory yesterday afternoon. The program comprised Schumann's Symphonic Studies, three original compositions, Chopin's Berceuse, and the Liszt Concert Study in F minor and Spanish Rhapsody.

EMMA EAMES RECOVERING RAPIDLY.

No Doubt About Her Ability to Resume Professional Work at an Early Day.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The physicians in attendance on Mme. Emma Eames report that she is rapidly recovering strength after the operation recently performed upon her. Dr. Cleveland announces that he has no doubt whatever about her ability to resume her professional work at an early day.

Maurice Grau of the Metropolitan Opera-House company will celebrate tomorrow the twenty-sixth anniversary of his first attempt in the field of managerial work. The members of the opera company will present to him, as a souvenir of the occasion, a superb silver service of 364 pieces of the Marquise style.

Arrangements were practically completed today for the funeral of Count Armand de Castaigne, or M. Castelmary, as he was known to the public, the great basso, whose sudden death on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera-House Wednesday evening was a most tragic event in the history of art.

William Schuetz, personal manager of the De Reszke brothers, and Henry Maillard, President of the French Benevolent Society, today conferred with a committee of prominent French-Americans, and it was arranged to have the funeral take place at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third street, at 3 p. m. Sunday. The funeral services will be marked by an elaborate musical program, M. Plancon and probably many other artists of the Metropolitan company will sing. The body will be temporarily interred in a vault in Kensico Cemetery.

In April, a week before the de Reszkes sail for France the body will be shipped to Paris, whence the famous singers will accompany to Toulouse, Castelmary's birthplace. There the final burial will take place.

POUND PARTY FOR DESERVING POOR.

Twenty-five Families Kept from Starving by Young Women of the Aloha Club.

One hundred and thirty girls who belong to the Aloha club held a "pound party" yesterday at the Library Room, No. 1223 Masonic Temple. One hundred pounds of bacon, rice, and flour were given by these young business-women to be distributed among the poor.

The Philanthropic committee of the club has on its list the names of twenty-five families who live outside of the districts looked after by the Bureau of Charities. Once every week something is done by the club to provide means to buy provisions for these families.

On Monday night a Valentine and birthday party will be given, when baby clothes will be fashioned for the Visiting Nurses' Association. Members of the club whose birthday anniversary comes in February will be the hostesses.

Mrs. Jean Sherwood, the originator of the Aloha club, has organized a travel class among the girls employed by the Chicago Telephone company. She will visit the company's lunch-room, where the employés are served in relays of fifty, and talk for an hour once a week. The lecture will be illustrated by foreign photogravures and engravings.

MARION CLEVELAND IS CHRISTENED.

Rev. Byron S. Sunderland Performs the Ceremony for the Youngest of the President's Daughters.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Marion, the youngest of the three daughters of President and Mrs. Cleveland, was christened at the White House today. The ceremony was the brief, impressive one of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Byron S. Sunderland, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, which the President and his wife have usually attended, officiated. The guests were the members of the Cabinet and wives, Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder of New York, Mr. Goodyear of Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. Thurber.

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes.
Molded rice. Cream.
Fried fish. Waffles.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Chicken terrapin. Roast potatoes.
Brown bread. Stewed figs. Tea.

DINNER.
Clear soup.
Baked whitefish. Currant jelly.
Cauliflower. Sweet potatoes.
Beet salad.
Lemon pie.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

Coming-Out Party at the White House.


—New York Herald.

MAYOR TAKES A BRIDE.

W. A. DYCHE OF EVANSTON AND MISS MAY L. BENNETT MARRIED.

Ceremony Is Followed by Supper and Departure for the South—Birthday of the Carleton Literary Club and Its President Jointly Celebrated—Woodlawn Cycling Club's Calendar—Many Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons—Future Social Events.

The marriage of Mayor William A. Dyche of Evanston and Miss May L. Bennett was celebrated last evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the bride, No. 1888 Sheridan road, Evanston. The bride is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Bennett, a professor in Garrett Biblical Institute, who died in 1891.

On account of the death of the bride's mother, in November last, the wedding was a quiet one, and but few invitations were issued. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Milton S. Terry of Garrett Biblical Institute.

The bride was attired in white satin, and wore a white tulle veil fastened with a diamond and opal pin. She carried lilies of the valley. Little Miss Helen Clara Congdon, 8 years of age, of Duluth, Minn., was flower girl. She was dressed in pink and white.

The guests were received by Mrs. Louise B. Ayres of Penn Yan, N. Y., aunt of the bride, and Mr. Charles S. Bennett, the bride's brother. They were assisted by Mrs. Dr. Dyche, mother of the groom.

As the wedding procession came into the room Lohengrin's "Wedding March" was played on the harp, and during the ceremony an intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" was played softly.

Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served, and Mayor and Mrs. Dyche left for a short wedding tour through the South. They will be "at home" on Thursdays after March 10 at No. 1882 Sheridan road, Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sinclair, No. 3757 Wabash avenue, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Clara Belle Sinclair, to Mr. David William Russell. The marriage will take place on Monday, Feb. 22, at St. Elizabeth's Church.

* * *

The birthday of both the Carleton Literary club and its President, Mrs. M. J. Clifford, was celebrated on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. G. C. Roberts, No. 1238 Lexington avenue. An opening congratulatory address, including a letter addressed to the hostess from Mr. Will M. Carleton, containing congratulations to the club and regrets that he could not be with them, and a poem written for the occasion—a parody on one of Will M. Carleton's poems—was read by the hostess. Two volumes of Carleton's works were given the President by Mrs. Hughes in behalf of the club. The following women served tea:

Mrs. G. C. Roberts, Mrs. J. H. Walker,
Mrs. Robert Barr, Mrs. A. C. Connelly.

The calendar of the Woodlawn Cycling club for the rest of February is as follows:

Saturday, Feb. 13—A talk by Judge English on "Cycling Through France and Norway."
Tuesday, Feb. 16—Women's guest night, vaudeville and dancing.
Thursday, Feb. 18—Informal dancing at 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Feb. 23—Women's cinch party from 2 until 4 p. m. Masque ball at Hotel Ingram at 8:30 p. m.
Friday, Feb. 26—Dancing at 8:30 p. m.

* * *

Mrs. W. W. Kimball, No. 1801 Prairie avenue, will take a small party to hear the Chicago Orchestra tomorrow evening. Her guests are:

Miss Alice Keith, Lieut. Strother,
Miss Owen, Lieut. Mott.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Buffum, No. 366 Ontario street, will give a reception tomorrow evening for the graduating class of the Chicago Medical College.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mercer Parker, No. 386 Erie street, will give a card party on Monday evening, Feb. 15, for Miss Kathleen Scudder and her guests, Miss Wentworth and Miss Emery.

Mrs. S. E. Gross, No. 48 Lake Shore drive, will give a twilight tea at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Parker of Boston will sing.

Mrs. John de Koven, No. 402 Dearborn avenue, will give an informal dinner tomorrow evening, the party going later to hear the Chicago orchestra.

One hundred and thirty young people, chaperoned by Mrs. John T. Noyes, will go to Fort Sheridan this evening for the hop from 8 until 10 o'clock.

Mrs. J. T. McAuley, No. 397 Ontario street, will give a luncheon tomorrow for Mrs. Clements of New York City.

Mrs. A. C. McClurg, No. 121 Lake Shore drive, will give a tea on Feb. 22 for Miss Madeline Noyes, Miss Kathleen Scudder, and the Misses Barrett.

* * *

A subscription dance was given last night at the Evanston Country club. It was in charge of:

Miss Mary Wilson, Mr. W. W. Gates,
Miss Minnie Kirkman, Mr. J. Condit Smith,
Miss Mary Bartlett, Mr. Wm. Hutchinson,
Miss Ruth Holabird, Mr. Harold Eldredge.

The cotillon began at 12 o'clock, led by Mr. Burton Smith of Chicago. A buffet supper was served at 11 o'clock.

The Progressive club gave its fifth annual masquerade ball. There was a grand march and informal dancing, and masques were removed at 11 o'clock. The cotillon was led by Mr. Charles J. Dash.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Poole, No. 89 Pine street, gave a dance last evening for Miss Helen Sturges. Thirty couples were present, and the cotillon was led by Mr. William Raymond.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Farson entertained at the Union League club last evening. The guests included:

Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, The Misses Ruggles,
Miss Elvira Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ackert, Miss Mary Kotz,
Miss Nina Norris,
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Banks, Miss Mary Naden,
Miss Hyman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, Miss May Hotchkiss,
Miss Laura J. Hyne.

Mrs. Clifford Mitchell, No. 5518 Woodlawn avenue, gave a tea yesterday afternoon for the women of the Chicago University. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Webster Wotkyns, Mrs. J. H. Buffum, and Mrs. Judson.

Mrs. Cyrus Adams, No. 155 Rush street, gave a dinner last evening. Covers were laid for twelve. Mrs. Adams will give another dinner this evening, a theater party following.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, No. 1910 Calumet avenue, gave a dinner last evening.

Mrs. F. J. Kennett gave a large luncheon yesterday at the Metropole. Covers were laid for seventy.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Shaw of No. 494 Eighty-sixth place, South Englewood, entertained the Social Thirty Euchre club Feb. 8. The prizes were won by Mrs. Steven Hunt and Mr. E. Bostic.

Mrs. Willis O. Nance, No. 5466 Monroe avenue, entertained last evening the members of the Garfield Boulevard Cinch club.

* * *

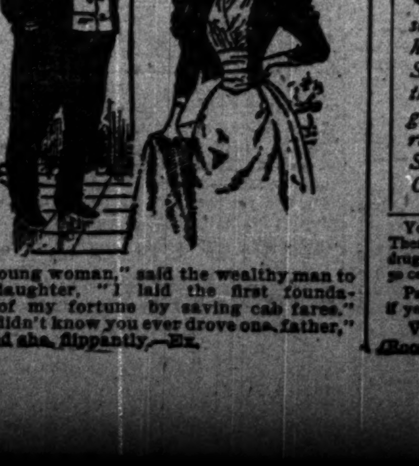
Mrs. Ranson R. Cable, No. 312 Erie street, gave an informal musicale yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Steindl furnished the program.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Atwater have gone to West Palm Beach, Fla., for four or five weeks.

Mrs. H. O. Stone, No. 2035 Prairie avenue, will leave on Sunday night for Ormond, Fla.

OLD SKINFLINT.



"Young woman," said the wealthy man to his daughter, "I laid the first foundation of my fortune by saving cab fares." "I didn't know you ever drove one, father," replied she, flippantly.—Ex.

The Ladies' Home Journal

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MARKET HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIVES

Prices and Supplies of Fruits, Vegetables, and Produce Among South Water Street Dealers.

Grocers say that they are selling more eggs than ever before, considering the season of the year. Prices have been so low all winter that eggs have been cheaper than meat. The many ways in which eggs can be served make them a most acceptable food. At present strictly fresh eggs are to be had in wholesale quantities in South Water street at 14½ cents a dozen.

Some of the grocers who put out eggs as a leader are asking customers only 18 cents a dozen for the best, but the average grocer cannot handle eggs much less than 20 cents a dozen, based on the present wholesale price, but that is a cheap price for February.

Fancy Burbank potatoes cost the grocer from 30 to 35 cents a bushel wholesale. The best come from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and most farmers say that they will never again plant as many potatoes as they did last year. These prices are low for the consumer, but farmers do not get much over the cost of production, to say nothing of the expense of handling.

California navel oranges are somewhat scarce, and the price holds up pretty well. Grocers pay from $3 to $3.50 a box for this fruit, and sell it out generally for about 45 cents a dozen oranges. Good seedling oranges can be sold as low as 30 cents a dozen.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a theater hat, by Mahelin, made of dentelle guipure de Venise and embroidered with gold and spangles. The edge is turned up and forms


THEATER HAT.

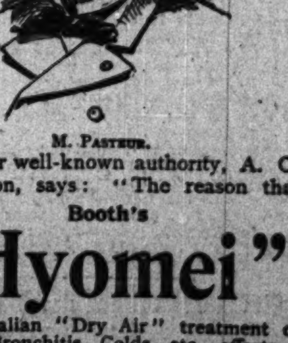
very pronounced dents, the edges of which are ornamented with jet beads. The edge is further ornamented on the left side with rosettes of black velvet and with two black feathers, which form themselves somewhat in the shape of a fan.—New York Herald.

ONE WAY OF TELLING THE NEWS.



"Where's Jones?"
"He staid with the bear."—Truth.

"I believe that we shall one day rid the world of all diseases which are caused by germs." —M. Pasteur.


M. Pasteur.

Another well-known authority, A. C. Williamson, says: "The reason that Booth's

"Hyomei"

the Australian "Dry Air" treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, etc., effects a *permanent* cure is that being a powerful germicide, volatile and very penetrating, it not only kills the germs along the air passages but enters the blood with the oxygen, killing the germs *in the blood*. It "Cures by Inhalation."

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POTTER IS THE ...

NEW-YORKER IS ELECT... DENT OF THE L. A. ...

Connelly Does Not Appear ... loting, He Nominating P... Illinois as a Delegati... Elliott—A. Cressey Mor... waukee Is Elected First ... dent—Recommendation... port of Chairman Gideon...

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—[... two tickets made an appea... National Assembly meeting th... those of Isaac B. Potter a... Elliott. The Potter ticket w... in the first three positions ... ticket won in the fourth posit... Isaac B. Potter of New Yo... President with 155 votes of ... credit, Elliott receiving 115. ... that the election of Mr. Po...


ISAAC B. POTT...
[President of the L. A. ...

unanimous and this was ... incoming and the retiring P... great body of 70,000 made spe... the good will one for the oth... amongst the greatest excite...

A. Cressey Morrison of W... accused by the Westerners ... defeat through his desertion ... ranks, was elected First Vice-... 140 votes as against 128 for ... nan of Pennsylvania. J. Fr... New Jersey was made the un... of the assembly for Second ... For the office of Treasur... latsky of Oskaloosa, Ia., wa... ination by the Potter faction... ning of Louisville by the ... The latter won, to the gener... ing 141 votes to 124 for the I... Potter was placed in nom... nelly of Illinois, that State su... however, in the battle of ballo...

Cheers for Winner ...

The excitement was inten... was named as the choice o... three cheers and a tiger be... entire assembly, after which ... moved that three cheers and ... for Elliott. This was done w... The Auditing committee of ... ed unanimously, J. Fred A... chusetts, John J. Van Nort o... and George L. McCarty of ... chosen. The business of th... be concluded tomorrow nigh... The first business of the a... related to the incorporation o... this was decided to be impr... President Elliott and Abbo... retary, made their annual a... dent Elliott modified his us... ing the speech, and said: "... men," as a tribute to Miss ... of Danville, Ill., the first wo... take part in the deliberation... Assembly. He said that his ... hoped others, would follow ... Illinois in the election of del... ranks of the fair sex to the ... this he was cheered. The ... Elliott was brief.

Secretary Bassett's ...

Secretary Bassett's addre... with the same demonstrati... as have marked all previ... Bassett is witty and his ad... a feature of the assembly ... things he said that last y... during the assembly meet... stating that the league had ... mark, and this year it w... 74,000-mark. Mr. Bassett ... year his tenth anniversary ... the league. He said that th... ent only a few members w... National Assembly when ... Isaac B. Potter, George ... R. Bidwell, and D. T. Wri... Of the 6,750 original memb... only 404 remain. The ren... the members takes place th... his ten years Mr. Bassett ...


A. CRESSY MOR...
[Vice-President of th...

$465,000 for the league. ... year 34,419 members hav... the league and the membe... to run beyond the 100,000 m... possibly to 150,000. In ga... by divisions the Pennsylva... by over 46 per cent. Pennsy... an increase during ... of 147 per cent. Illinois ha... cent, Wisconsin 46, and ... cent, while Ohio brings up ... with 15 per cent. During t... have been 41,081 applicatio... newals. The best previou... plications has been 22,042 ... the last season has been $... previous income was $60,3... double the volume of busin... is roseate for the coming ... to Mr. Bassett.

Mr. Elliott's presentatio... of $7,000 due him on his c... an error in making out th... which he could claim in ... choose, brought out a dis... Mr. Elliott said he had bee... the $7,000 and quit, but th... do so, as he intended to k... lishing the Bulletin for the ... of his contract in spite of e... Mr. Potter was cheered ... several committee report... of highway work of the ... that the general improve... throughout the United Sta... way and that twelve Sta... States had bills pending i... on this matter.

Gideon's Recomm...

From the ordinary inter... dry details and still drier ... gates sprung into life w... the Chairman of the Ra... called for. Chairman Gid... three cheers and a tiger w... platform and with crys of ... ter with Gideon? He's ... started his report. Mr. G... the close of '95 there w... sional riders in this count...

POTTER IS THE WINNER.

NEW-YORKER IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE L. A. W.

Connelly Does Not Appear in the Balloting, He Nominating Potter, While Illinois as a Delegation Supports Elliott—A. Cressey Morrison of Milwaukee Is Elected First Vice-President—Recommendations on the Report of Chairman Gideon.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Only two tickets made an appearance in the National Assembly meeting this afternoon—those of Isaac B. Potter and of Sterling Elliott. The Potter ticket was triumphant in the first three positions and the Elliott ticket won in the fourth position.

Isaac B. Potter of New York was elected President with 155 votes of the 270 to his credit, Elliott receiving 115. Elliott moved that the election of Mr. Potter be made



ISAAC B. POTTER.
[President of the L. A. W.]

unanimous and this was done. Both the incoming and the retiring Presidents of the great body of 70,000 made speeches, in which the good will one for the other was pledged amongst the greatest excitement.

A. Cressey Morrison of Wisconsin, who is accused by the Westerners of causing their defeat through his desertion to the Eastern ranks, was elected First Vice-President, with 140 votes as against 128 for Thomas J. Keenan of Pennsylvania. J. Frank Kireker of New Jersey was made the unanimous choice of the assembly for Second Vice-President.

For the office of Treasurer E. Kostomlatsky of Oskaloosa, Ia., was placed in nomination by the Potter faction and J. Clendenning of Louisville by the Elliott faction. The latter won, to the general surprise, polling 141 votes to 124 for the Iowa man.

Potter was placed in nomination by Connelly of Illinois, that State supporting Elliott, however, in the battle of ballots.

Cheers for Winner and Loser.

The excitement was intense when Potter was named as the choice of the assembly, three cheers and a tiger being given by the entire assembly, after which a New-Yorker moved that three cheers and a tiger be given for Elliott. This was done with a will.

The Auditing committee of three was elected unanimously, J. Fred Adams of Massachusetts, John J. Van Nort of Pennsylvania, and George L. McCarty of New York being chosen. The business of the assembly will be concluded tomorrow night.

The first business of the afternoon session related to the incorporation of the league and this was decided to be impracticable.

President Elliott and Abbott Bassett, Secretary, made their annual addresses. President Elliott modified his usual form of opening the speech, and said: "Lady and gentlemen," as a tribute to Miss Flora Woodbury of Danville, Ill., the first woman delegate to take part in the deliberations of the National Assembly. He said that his division, and, he hoped others, would follow the precedent of Illinois in the election of delegates from the ranks of the fair sex to the assembly. For this he was cheered. The address of Mr. Elliott was brief.

Secretary Bassett's Report.

Secretary Bassett's address was received with the same demonstrations of approval as have marked all previous years. Mr. Bassett is witty and his address is always a feature of the assembly. Among other things he said that last year he received during the assembly meeting a telegram stating that the league had passed the 40,000 mark, and this year it was way over the 74,000-mark. Mr. Bassett celebrates this year his tenth anniversary as Secretary of the league. He said that there were at present only a few members who were in the National Assembly when he first entered. Isaac B. Potter, George S. Bull, George R. Bidwell, and D. T. Wright were named. Of the 6,750 original members of the league only 404 remain. The renumbering of all the members takes place this year. During his ten years Mr. Bassett has disbursed



A. CRESSY MORRISON.
[Vice-President of the L. A. W.]

$465,000 for the league. During the last year 34,419 members have been gained by the league and the membership is expected to run beyond the 100,000 mark this year and possibly to 150,000. In gain of membership by divisions the Pennsylvania division leads by over 46 per cent. Pennsylvania has shown an increase during the last year of 147 per cent. Illinois has gained 101.5 per cent, Wisconsin 46, and Missouri 34 per cent, while Ohio brings up the list of gainers with 15 per cent. During the last year there have been 41,081 applications and 36,828 renewals. The best previous number of applications has been 22,042. The income of the last season has been $123,495. The best previous income was $60,351, showing over double the volume of business. The outlook is roseate for the coming season, according to Mr. Bassett.

Mr. Elliott's presentation to the league of $7,000 due him on his contract, owing to an error in making out that contract, and which he could claim in law should he choose, brought out a discussion in which Mr. Elliott said he had been advised to take the $7,000 and quit, but that he would not do so, as he intended to keep right on publishing the Bulletin for the other eight years of his contract in spite of everybody.

Mr. Potter was cheered when he made his several committee reports. In his report of highway work of the last year he said that the general improvement of highways throughout the United States was well under way and that twelve States in the United States had bills pending in the Legislatures on this matter.

Gideon's Recommendations.

From the ordinary interest of listening to dry details and still drier reports, the delegates sprung into life when the report of the Chairman of the Racing Board was called for. Chairman Gideon was met with three cheers and a tiger when he came to the platform and with crys of "What's the matter with Gideon? He's all right," as he started his report. Mr. Gideon said that at the close of '95 there were ninety professional riders in this country, but that there were now 1,973. He said that racing under the professional régime had been just as clean and just as creditable to the sport as it was under the Class B régime, and that the professionals should by all rights be taken into the League of American Wheelmen as members in full standing. Mr. Gideon reported a balance on hand of $2,591, and at the close of his report Mr. Mott moved that the entire amount be given to Mr. Gideon for his services of the last year in so ably managing the racing matters of the country. A move to divide this among the members of the board was frustrated, but Mr. Gideon said afterwards that he would himself make a division of the money. The move was taken at the motion of Mr. Mott of Maryland and met with a hearty response from the delegates.

Mr. Gideon said that competition records had not fallen as greatly during the last season as in former years owing to the abolition of multicycle pacing, and recommended that this character of pacing be done away with altogether except in contests of ten miles or over. He recommended the appointment of official judges and timers for the national circuit, said that the national circuit of the last season had been the most successful in the history of the league, and that it would be continued the coming year on about the same lines. He also recommended action looking to the combination with the Century Road club, by which a man punished by the league would be similarly punished by that body and prevented from competing in road races while under the ban of the league, thus making the punishment doubly hard.

Mr. Gideon also recommended that sanctions for six-day contests be stopped as much as possible as injurious to the sport. He said that the league should send a representative each year to compete in the world's championships of the International Cycling Association. He recommended Sunday option, and that men expelled for participating in Sunday racing be reinstated, providing the league sanctioned divisional option. In his report he did not recommend the reinstatement of Fred Titus, one of the trio who got into so much trouble at St. Louis in '95.

He recommended that the rule be changed, allowing league clubs to form to secure sanctions, and said that a club should have at least fifty members before being allowed to secure a sanction. On the matter of State racing control he recommended that the delegates go slow in the matter.

Johnson and Eck.

Last evening the Racing Board notified John S. Johnson that upon his payment of one-half the amount due to Portland he would be reinstated by the board, the charge against Eck remaining until he paid his one-half, $100.

SIX-DAY RACE ENTRIES CLOSE.

George Iliff, the Legless Rider, Promises to Be the Attraction in the Coming Grind.

Probably the rider who will attract the most attention in the coming six-day race will be George B. Iliff, the man who rides with artificial legs. It is the first instance of a man handicapped by such physical imperfection entering a race where endurance is the test and perfect physical condition the one thing aimed at in the preparatory training. Yet Iliff will enter the race upon the same terms as the other riders, and is confident of making a good showing.

To the physicians who will study the effect of the long and continued strain of a six-day race in the interest of science, Iliff will be a subject of special interest. They say they do not understand how he can last any length of time, for the strain will be concentrated, and the muscles of the stumps must bear the burdens which would be distributed through the entire leg of a man of perfect parts. The legless athlete concedes that the strain upon him will be greater, but he relies upon his otherwise excellent physical powers and his endurance, which he has demonstrated in a great many tests before and since he lost his legs. He has been an athlete since he was a mere boy, and as a sprinter and boxer he made a reputation before he was 19 years of age. It is since the unfortunate accident which deprived him of his legs that he took up bicycle riding.

He learned to ride in a few hours, and in less than two years he has become a rider of prominence. As a trick rider he rides the pedals without using his hands, rear or front wheel elevated, right and left pedal change, rides backwards, and with handle bars and saddle removed.

In the rubbing room at the Second Regiment Armory Iliff is the center of attraction. His muscular development is wonderful, and those who have watched his work concede that his chances for securing a place in the finish are excellent.

Entries for the big race closed yesterday, and two more men have gone in with the chance of entering the race, George Meirstein of Syracuse and J. W. Shoening of Oak Park.

W. R. Gaugher, who has been training in Syracuse, will leave for Chicago the 15th. He writes that he understands that the noted riders of the country are training at Chicago, but he feels that his condition is better for having trained East.

PRACTICE GAMES WITH THE MILLERS.

Minneapolis Will Join the Chicago Team at Hot Springs for a Series of Contests.

Minneapolis baseball players will join Capt. Anson's men at Hot Springs next month, and the teams will play a series of practice games. This was arranged yesterday, when a representative of the Western League team called on President James Hart and arranged the trip. Previously the plan had been to have another National League team play a series before the championship season opened, but it is deemed better to play with an outside league, so there can be no chance to test the strength of competing championship teams before the season opens.

"Wherever John T. Brush appears there ought to be a good story," said President Hart yesterday afternoon, "but this time is one of the times when there isn't. He is here on a shopping tour and to see some of the plays which don't get to Indianapolis this season. He went to the Grand last night and tonight will go somewhere else. He came to see me just as any other magnate might. He has no particular business with me, and we only discussed the measures which might come up at the meeting at Baltimore this month."

Mr. Brush called on Mr. Hart in the forenoon and spent nearly an hour talking over baseball legislation in general and then went back to the Auditorium, where he was found sitting with two friends in the afternoon enjoying a sociable chat.

"I came to see the plays and do some shopping. That is why I am here. Of course, Mr. Hart and I considered a deep-laid plot and schemed away, but you know I can't tell you about it, for if our secrets were made public our plans would be spoiled. I can assure you they won't amount to anything, however.

"I think we will have a quiet meeting at Baltimore, and know of nothing to cause any particular disturbance or perturbation. As to the reserve list question, which it is rumored some members may bring up, there is no more chance of their doing that than there is of their asking the sun to please stop shining for a little while."

Mr. Brush will return to Indianapolis today.

SLOAN WILL MANAGE ARMOUR'S TEAM

Tech Baseball Players Postpone the Election of a Captain Until Next Week.

Candidates for the baseball team at the Armour Tech met yesterday noon in Science Hall to arrange for the election of captain and manager for the season. Dick Sloan, last year's football manager, was elected manager, and the election of a captain was postponed till next week, when Mr. Bloomingston, the coach, expects to have preliminary practice commence in the "gym."

The best men of last year's team, Dunning, Fairman, Morse, and Jamison, are all back at school this year, and will be seen in their old positions. The pitcher's position ought to be well filled, with Brooks, Barleson, Shroeder, Larkin, and Muehlman, all after it.

Promising candidates for the other positions are Miller, who played short on Englewood last year; Hayden, Riley, Edwards, Adams, Young, and Martin. Communications have been received from several different colleges for games.

Hyde Park Team Wins.

The Hyde Park indoor ball team defeated the Chicago Cycling club's second team last night at the latter's club-house by a score of 7-6. The cyclers went out in the lead, but the Hyde Parks, by heavy hitting and sharp fielding, finally won by the above score. Batteries, Bingham and Templeton for Hyde Park; Fricke and Ellis for the cyclers.

CARSON GETS THE FIGHT.

DAN STUART REACHES THE NEVADA CAPITAL—ANNOUNCES DECISION.

Manager of the Big Mill Makes the Choice After a Brief Talk with Local Authorities—Pavilion to Be On or Near the State Fair Grounds—Corbett to Train at Shaw's Springs and a Handball Court Will Be Erected Immediately.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The crowd that had been waiting at the depot for over a week hoping to get a glance at Dan Stuart was rewarded this morning as the portly Texan got off the train. But the camera fiends were disappointed, as Stuart walked with his head down and his back to the instruments. He was accompanied by his partner, W. H. Wheelock, and together they quickly went to their hotel.

Here they were plied with questions as to where the fight would take place, as it has been well known for some time that when Stuart arrived he would announce the exact location. They merely replied that they must have a consultation with the local representatives of the movement before giving anything out, but that the place would surely be made known before 6 o'clock this evening. However, Stuart and Wheelock were not excluded from the public over fifteen minutes before Stuart came to the door and gave out the following report to the press:

"Owing to its central location and owing to the interest in the matter taken by the police of that town I have decided to hold the big fight in Carson.

"DAN A. STUART."

Citizens of Carson Pleased.

With this a shout went up that could be heard for blocks, and soon it was known all over town that the Corbett and Fitzsimmons match would take place in Carson, the Capital City of Nevada. The excitement had not abated late in the day, and people have already commenced preparations for the great influx of visitors that will be here. All buildings that can in any way be utilized for lodging-houses, such as pool-rooms and business houses of all descriptions, have been rented at exorbitant figures in every case where their owners would consent to let them go at any figure.

Stuart said there would be several other attractions here at the same time—that is, if the proper arrangements could be made in the way of contests to a finish between men of national reputation, and it seems to be his desire to make it a week of sports. Besides these events there will be a wing shooting contest calculated to settle the world's championship for that sport.

As to the men who will meet, outside of Corbett and Fitzsimmons, he will not say, beyond that he will match Maher and Sharkey if they will meet and a satisfactory arrangement can be made with them.

Scene of the Fight.

This evening Dan Stuart said that the pavilion in which the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place will be erected on or immediately below the Carson race track. It will not be a permanent or pretentious structure, but will consist of wood and canvas. First a floor will be laid of wood, and then will come the depressed center in which the ring will be located. Back of this will come the box seats, reserved seats, and general admission in the usual form. While the rate of admission has not as yet been announced, it is understood it will be in the neighborhood of $5, and from that the spectator can go about as high as his desire or purse will let him.

Stuart opened a bureau here today under the direction of Sidney Gray of New York, who will make all arrangements during the next two weeks for the accommodation of the crowds that will be here during the fights. He will visit all the places that could be converted into lodging-houses, and see what their capacity will be, and, before the fight comes off, everything will be done in this line, and no one will be without proper accommodations.

Will Handle the Crowd.

A story has gained circulation that after the main line railroads land the crowd at Reno the Virginia and Truckee cannot handle it to get it here in time. H. M. Yerington, Superintendent of that road, was interviewed on that phase of the matter this afternoon.

"Never fear," he said, "we will handle all the passengers in first-class shape. When the road was first built our regular business required the running of nearly sixty trains each day, and we can do it again if we find it necessary. Besides the people will not all come in one day. Even if they do, however, the public need have no fear. Why, the main lines cannot begin to haul people to Reno as fast as we can get them away when we have to haul them but thirty-one miles, and will have a clear track nearly all day."

Jim Egan of Corbett's staff, and who will be one of his trainers, arrived today and will fit up quarters for the champion as soon as he receives the word. E. G. Cooke also returned and will late this evening announce where Corbett will train. Citizens have called a public mass-meeting tomorrow evening to discuss ways and means of entertaining the large number of people that will be here to see the fight, and the meeting will be addressed by W. K. Wheelock, Dan Stuart's partner, who will tell them what they may look for in the way of a crowd.

Applications for seats and hotel accommodations are coming in by telegraph by the hundred.

At 7 this evening it was settled that Corbett will train at Shaw's Springs. A handball court will be in readiness Wednesday and Jim will move into his new quarters Thursday.

Carson City is situated in the County of Ormsby and is within a few miles of the border line of California. In population it is the third city of Nevada, Virginia City having 8,500, Reno 4,100, and Carson City 3,500 inhabitants. All of these cities lie closely together on the line of the Virginia and Truckee railroad, which connects at Reno with the Southern Pacific railroad. The Nevada and California railroad strikes Reno from the north. Reno is less than thirty miles from Carson City and Virginia City about half way between the two.

FITZSIMMONS ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

Passes Through on His Way West with Julian and Party—"Lanky Bob" Has Little to Say.

Bob Fitzsimmons was fastening the buckle on a hat box as No. 7 Baltimore and Ohio through train from New York pulled out from South Chicago last evening.

To the "Good evening" of the reporter "I represent THE TRIBUNE," the far-famed knocker-out said: "See Mr. Julian," and only once thereafter did he speak, and then to exclaim: "I have nothing to say."

The party comprised Julian, Roeber, and Hickey, and Ed Cole, a reporter.

Julian at first was uncommunicative.

Then he said: "We will stop at Colorado Springs and put $5,000 in the bank (here is the money in $1,000 bills) for transmission to New York—$2,500 for balance of stake, $2,500 as security for Fitz appearing in the ring. We show at this town and also at Pueblo and Denver, but I shall go direct to Carson City and settle definitely upon training quarters, which have not yet been picked out."

"As to our interest in the cinematographe there has as yet been nothing arranged. So you think the fight may be postponed for a clear day in order to get the pictures? You are wrong, for, as advertised, it will take place on March 17."

Mr. Cole said that the only training Fitz had done on the trip was to get out and snowball at Cambridge, O. The pugilist was nearly left through sending a message to his wife, and as the train pulled out made an unsuccessful run, and only when the bellrope was yanked and the train stopped succeeded in resuming his journey. All along the route crowds gathered and eagerly sought a sight of "Lanky Bob."

Chicago reached, Bob jumped off the sleeper and hurrying to the baggage car grabbed Yarrum, his Great Dane dog, and ran out of the depot, as he said, to give the dog an airing.

An hour's wait and the party took the Rock Island.

Siler and William Bradburn had quite a long talk with Fitz, and the latter said that he would agree to any instructions Siler might promulgate, as to breaking away and the like. A telegram was shown Fitz from Stuart saying Carson City had been decided upon. Haller, the head of Stuart's bureau of information, joined the party, and off went the train.

Fitz certainly looks to be heavier than ever and in perfect health. His trainers say that of all men he leads one the merriest race in his work.

Julian would not say at what weight Fitz would enter the ring, but said in his last fight with Maher he stripped at 157, and never yet had weighed when fighting as much as 165.

The strange name of the dog was explained: it is Murray, his former owner's name, spelled backward.

Julian seemed to think the betting on the fight would be nearly even money. All references made to Corbett were far more out of taste than the utterances of "Pompadour Jim" concerning his adversary.

CORBETT'S MONEY IS TAKEN DOWN.

Warren Lewis Says Fitzsimmons Was Unable to Raise $2,500 and No Stakes Are Up.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Warren Lewis said today: "I have just taken down $2,500 which I had in Smith's hands for the last three months as a forfeit for Corbett in his match with Fitzsimmons. The Australian could not raise his $2,500, so there is no money up, and Al Smith handed me back my money. There is no money up on the match whatever."

JULIAN SAYS MONEY WILL BE UP.

Thinks Corbett Is Worrying and Intends to Keep Him in Suspense as Long as Possible.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—It was announced tonight by one of Martin Julian's friends that the manager of James J. Corbett's rival would certainly put up the $5,000, which is due Wednesday next, to make the big match an absolute certainty.

Julian, according to the latest story, had the money in his possession when he left town Wednesday. But he did not think it advisable to turn it over to Al Smith, the stakeholder, until the last moment. As a matter of fact, Julian believes that Corbett is worrying about this very important point in the match, and it is his intention to keep the Californian on pins and needles as long as he can.

"I never had any idea," Julian said to his friend before the departure of the party for Nevada, "that Corbett would fight Fitzsimmons, and from the nature of his recent utterances I am certain that the big fellow will get out of this match if he can. He doesn't believe that Fitzsimmons will put up his stake money. Neither does Brady, and I am advised furthermore, that even the stakeholder, Al Smith, is doubtful. But I intend to fool them all. My money will be sent on from the West so that it will reach Mr. Smith by Feb. 17."

Any number of excursion parties are being made up of sports who will go to the fight. Al Smith expects to have at least forty excursionists on his train; Warren Lewis has bargained for a special car, and other excursions are being arranged all over this part of the country.

A number of Bostonians have applied for transportation, and instead of the 500 or 600 customers Dan Stuart expected when he started for Nevada it is probable that at least twice that number of sports will be present as representatives of this city, New Jersey, and New England when the battle takes place. Fitzsimmons has the greatest amount of confidence that he will win, but when he went over to Jersey City yesterday afternoon to board his train he turned pale and nearly fainted when he saw a coffin lifted into the car where he was having his baggage stowed away. Grasping Martin Julian by the arm he exclaimed:

"Look, Martin! There's something that I am not stuck on having go along with us." Julian only smiled and tried to pass it off smoothly, but Fitzsimmons looked very gloomy nevertheless and didn't feel better when the train pulled out of the depot at 2:13 p. m.

CORBETT REACHES SAN FRANCISCO.

Will Visit His Relatives a Few Days Before Going to Carson to Train.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11.—James J. Corbett, who arrived on the overland train today, will remain here until Monday visiting his father and other relatives. Corbett appears to be in prime condition, is in good spirits, and confident of vanquishing Fitzsimmons. In discussing his training plans he said: "Delaney will go back with me next Monday and help put me in shape. I will take Jeffries along to do heavy work. I understand he is strong and quite heavy. He is just the sort of fellow I want. I was going to bring a Cincinnati giant, but he could not come. I will have Billy Woods, Charley White, and Bill McVey besides. They ought to keep me busy. White has been with Fitz and knows all his tricks."

Hogan Urges His Claim.

Malachi Hogan is a skeptic as to "form" of fighters. "See here," said he, "Corbett was champion. Goddard offered to fight him and Jim refused. Didn't this make Goddard champion? Well, 'Denver Ed' Smith whipped Goddard, didn't he? Yes, and 'One-Eyed' Conoly beat 'Denver Ed' Smith, I believe, one night years ago at the Buckingham. Now, I myself licked Jimmy Conolly. So, according to 'form' I am the undoubted champion pugilist."

TERMS OF HARVARD-YALE TREATY.

Yale Will Meet Cornell and Cambridge Teams in the Boat Race—Harvard Men Are Pleased.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The terms of the treaty of peace between Harvard and Yale provide that Yale will meet Cornell and Harvard together in the boat race this year. This is providing the Cornell men do not make any unreasonable conditions which Yale cannot accept. The agreement provides for Harvard-Yale meetings in all branches of sport for five years, except in rowing, which is conditioned on Cornell's attitude toward Yale. If Cornell objects there will be a resumption of athletic relations in other branches and a four years' agreement in rowing made next year.

SCHAEFER CHALLENGES FRANK IVES.

Wants to Play Once More for the Championship of the World at Billiards.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Jacob Schaefer has sent the following challenge to French and Ives:

New York, Feb. 11.—Frank C. Ives: On March 19, 1892, you won from me the billiard championship of the world. The game was fourteen-inch balk-line, 800 points, on a 5x10 table, and the stakes were $500 a side. I hereby challenge you to play me for this championship, for the same amount of stakes, on the same kind of table, and on exactly the same conditions that governed the contest in which you defeated me. Should you decline to accept this challenge, or should you attempt to evade accepting it by insisting upon a larger stake or by making any change in the conditions I shall claim the championship and defend it against all comers. As a guarantee of good faith in this matter I have this day deposited with a reliable person the sum of $100.
JACOB SCHAEFER.

Ives was ill at his home tonight and could not be seen.

GRAND CIRCUIT MEETING AT DETROIT.

Two New Members Are Admitted and Big Purses Will Be Hung Up.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Col. William Edwards of the Cleveland track presided over the meeting of the stewards of the grand trotting circuit here today. Those present were D. J. Campau and P. M. Campbell of Detroit; W. H. Grocher, Secretary of the National Association; C. M. Jewett, Secretary of the New England Breeders' Association of Readville, Mass.; S. W. Giles of Cleveland, George R. Finch and G. F. Ferguson of Glens Falls, and Sam Pentland and C. E. Conrad of Columbus. M. C. Rockwell of Fort Wayne missed connections and telegraphed his acquiescence. Saginaw was represented by Lewis Smith, while President Campau held proxies for Indianapolis and Fleetwood, N. Y.

The schedule announced is as follows:

Saginaw, July 6 to 9; Detroit, July 13 to 24; Cleveland, July 26 to 31; Columbus, Aug. 2 to 6; Fort Wayne, Aug. 9 to 14; Indianapolis, Aug. 16 to 21; Glens Falls, Aug. 24 to 27; Readville, Mass., Aug. 31 to Sept. 4; Fleetwood Park, Sept. 6 to 11.

The Glens Falls and New England Breeders' Associations were both admitted to membership. It was voted that all tracks of the Grand Circuit must offer prizes for every race which shall aggregate not less than $1,500 per day. The purses hung up by the clubs in the circuit will amount this year to between $250,000 and $275,000, the largest in the history of the association. It was resolved that programs must be prepared and issued by June 19.

Wilde Is Still Alive.

George Wilde, the Illinois horseman reported missing at New Orleans yesterday, wired his friend, Dan Brown of this city, that he was alive. Wilde has been sick with malaria for some time and lately had been threatened with typhoid fever. Tuesday last he left the hotel to call on one of his horsemen friends and feeling poorly has since made his home with him, neither Wilde nor the other thinking it necessary to disclose his whereabouts and knowing nothing of any uneasiness among his fellows as to his disappearance.

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 11.—Weather rainy, track sloppy. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Dave Pulsifer, 109 pounds [Garner], 5 to 1, won; Hailstone, 111 [Morse], 8 to 5, second; Gunwad, 101 [Clay], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:37. Judge Steadman, Hardenburg, Jim Hogg, and Loudon also ran.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Nannie L.'s Sister, 108 pounds [Morse], 4 to 5, won; Double Dummy, 94 [A. Barrett], 10 to 1, second; Vencedor, 104 [Warren], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:40. Lady Louise, Jim Boland, Hurns, and Moralist also ran.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Domingo, 108 pounds [Scherrer], 5 to 1, won; If, 100 [Songer], 3 to 1, second; Hano Belle, 100 [W. Taylor], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:22½. Trixie, Loyal Prince, Ida Wagner, and Old Dominion also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 1-6 miles—Favorine, 93 pounds [Dorsey], 15 to 1, won; Marquise, 102 [A. Barrett], 2 to 1, second; Connie Lee, 93 [Coley], 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:01¼. Sir John and Linnette also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Rover, 104 pounds [Morse], 5 to 1, won; Sligo, 101 [Rebo], 10 to 1, second; Favorita, 96 [T. Burns], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:25. Renaud, Glendaga, Miss Sturges, Partisan, Carin Holland, Incommode, Maggie Harris, Nochbarren, and Feedman also ran.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Miss Rowett, 103 pounds [Morse], 4 to 5, won; Gil Fordham, 105 [Songer], 5 to 1, second; Bustup, 98 [Dorsey], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Winslow, Henry Owsley, Little Tom, Sister Ione, and Clarus also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Necedah, 100 pounds; Hillsboro, Charm, Pitfall, 102; Hailstone, 105; Van Brunt, 111.

Second race, selling, ½ mile—Octave, Miss Hattie, 94 pounds; Oninoor, Charlie Ross, 97; Our Lizzie, 101; Rarus, 102; Nemo, 106.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Carver, 96 pounds; Springal, Incommode, 101; Plutus, 102; Play or Pay, 104; Rhett Goode, 106; Linnette, Domingo, 109.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Atalanta, 91 pounds; De Jure, 94; Laura Davis, Baal Gad, 96; Fonschway, Paskola, 99; Pirate, Bob Clampett, Gil Fordham, 101; Amber Glints, Liselg, 102; Chicot, 107.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Ollean, Mauritius, 84 pounds; Oldham, Double Dummy, 86; Harry B., 89; Romance, Billion, Harmony, 101; The Plutocrat, 102; Henry Owsley, 106; Nochbarren, 111.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Graefin, 89 pounds; Jasper, Snag, 91; Henry, Martin K., 99; Seelbach, Robert Bonner, 101; Dawn, Annie Teuton, 102; Appleby, 104; Frank Daly, 108.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Charm, $15; Van Brunt, $10; Hailstone, $8; Hillsboro, $6; Pitfall, $5; Necedah, $4.

Second race—Nemo, $10; Our Lizzie and Octave, $6 each; field, $6.

Third race—Rhett Goode, $15; Linnette, $8; Domingo, $6; field, $3.

Fourth race—Amber Glints, $15; Liselg, $8; Bob Clampett and Gil Fordham, $6 each; De Jure, $5; Pirate and Chicot, $4 each; field, $4.

Fifth race—Oldham, $5; Ollean, $4; Mauritius, $3; field, $10.

Sixth race—Annie Teuton, $10; Dawn, $6; Graefin, Snag, Martin K., and Robert Bonner, $4 each; field, $3.

General Sporting Notes.

Prince Lief may train again.

Sull Ross, now 10 years old, will be seen again this season.

Sam Summerfield is again doing business on the California tracks.

George Siler is to leave Sunday for the scene of the big prize fight.

"Tommy" Griffin lately "ran up" Benamela, owned by Pat Dunne.

Caylor says there is no chance for Sunday baseball in New York City.

Cella & Co. will have Whirlaway and Achieve ready for the Arkansas Derby.

MUNYON

INVESTIGATES CHICAGO'S MORTALITY RECORD DUE TO PULMONARY DISEASES DURING MONTHS OF DEC., 1895 AND 1896

	PNEUMONIA	BRONCHITIS	CONSUMPTION
December, 1895	147	80	172
December, 1896	263	118	167
Eighteen days of January, 1896	123	50	103
Eighteen days of January, 1897	167	100	103

Alarming Increase in Pneumonia and Bronchitis Which Health Commissioner Says Is Directly Due to Colds in the Chest and Lungs.

THE VIAL OF PREVENTION—MUNYON'S COLD CURE.

IT POSITIVELY CURES Colds in the Head, Colds on the Lungs, Colds in any part of the body, Old Colds, New Colds, Obstinate Colds in a few hours.

GRIP CURED—Old Cases of Grip, new Cases of Grip, and all forms of Grip positively Cured.

PREVENTS PNEUMONIA,

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, and Throat and Lung Diseases.

ON SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS FOR 25 CENTS.

DOCTOR SERVICE ABSOLUTELY FREE.

A staff of skilled physicians from leading colleges are constantly on duty. They give careful and individual attention to each patient; tell your exact physical condition and advise the best and quickest course to follow to get well.

A MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITY TO EVERY SICK PERSON.

Hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., Northwest Cor. Clark and Madison Streets.

168 Clark-st. HERMAN WARNER & CO. 168 Clark-st.

CIGAR SALE. A very fortunate purchase enables us to sell

14,000 Royal Blue Clear Havana, Guerra Diaz & Co.'s, Key West, Fla., make, 2 sizes—Conchas Especials, Conchas Selectos — $2.50 per box of 50. 5c each.

17,250 Jacob Stahl & Co.'s Hand Made 10c goods, same as the "Brunswick," 4 sizes, Bouquets, Conchas, Perfectos, and Elegantes — $2.00 per box of 50. 5c each.

20,000 J. H. Lucky & Co.'s "Monarch" Cheroots, used to sell at 5 for 10c — Five for 5c.

12,250 S. Ottenberg's "Tribunal," Hand Made, Havana filler, 10c goods, high grade — $2.40 per box of 50. 5c each.

168 Clark Street, Near Monroe.



A Tip to Butchers.

Use Pearline. Have your place a little neater and cleaner and sweeter than other places. Did you ever see a Parisian butcher shop? Well, you can make yours just as dainty and attractive by taking a little trouble with Pearline. Isn't this worth something in these days of competition? But the foundation of all this cleanliness, and the only thing that makes it possible, is Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back*. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.



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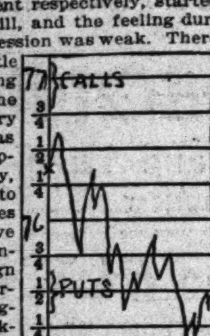
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LONG WHEAT COMES OUT.

BREAK OF ONE AND A HALF CENTS, WITH SLIGHT RECOVERY.

Approaching Holiday Narrows Speculation Materially—Foreign Advices Were Against Prices—Moderate Cash Engagements, but Liberal Withdrawals from Store—Course Grain Markets Dull and Depressed—South Water Street Quotations.

The bears had all the advantage yesterday in the wheat market. Right at the opening there was a little suggestion of strength, the May future selling ⅛c above the previous close. Selling by J. F. Harris and Wrenn, supposed by the crowd to be for Cudahy and Kent respectively, started the market down hill, and the feeling during the rest of the session was weak. There was quite a battle over the puts during the last hour, but the fractional recovery before the close was more on the approaching holiday, causing shorts to take in their lines rather than have them remain out until Saturday. Foreign advices were not particularly encouraging, but the weakness was more on the selling of wheat which has been held firmly for over a week, and which the bears were unable previously to dislodge. Spot wheat in Liverpool closed at a loss of ½@1d, and futures were off ¾@1¼d. Paris was fractionally lower on deferred deliveries, but slightly higher on near-by futures. Antwerp was unchanged, while Berlin was ½ mark lower. Clearances were equivalent to 250,000 bu, as against primary receipts and shipments of 275,000 bu and 196,000 bu respectively. The liberal withdrawals from local store are significant. Yesterday the inspection sheet showed 197,000 bu taken out, as against 25 cars received.



May wheat range.

Rather Better Milling Demand.

A little better milling demand was also reported. Linn sold 10,000 bu of No. 2 spring and the aggregate sales to millers were 40,000 bu. The heavy withdrawals from store are not so much the result of recent sales to millers but of purchases made some months ago and which are now being drawn on. Northwestern receipts were 265 cars against 231 a week ago and 384 a year ago. The sample market here was rather quiet. Sales on local billing were as follows: No. 3 red at 82@83½c, No. 2 red at 86c, and No. 3 spring at 74@74¾c.

Corn was weak and disheartening to its friends. The decline in wheat had a depressing effect, but it was not so much the presence of any pronounced bearish factors as it was a case of lack of anything to give a bullish turn, even in the face of a severe decline on the previous day. A decline of ½c on the present low prices is a material one. May declined to 23½c, after touching 23⅝@23¾c, and closed as on Wednesday, at 23⅝c.

Corn Slow and Depressed.

About the only support was from local scalpers, who took profits on former sales. The offerings were not as heavy as on the previous day, and came in a scattering way from elevator concerns and commission houses. The Price Current remarked that corn was being offered plentifully in the West. Cables were ½d lower. Arrivals were less than expected at 377 cars, and 460 cars are expected today. Exports were again liberal at 674,000 bu. Receipts at primary points were 661,000 bu; shipments, 376,000 bu. The cash demand for cargoes was quiet, but there was a fair inquiry for cars to go to store. Samples were in liberal supply and prices declined ¼@½c, closing easy.

The oats market was weak in tone without any particular pressure from the bear crowd. Prices are down to a point where shorts are not generally inclined to be especially aggressive. May touched 17¼c and declined to 17c. At the figure last named there was a brisk demand, and it seems to be a figure with some incentive for new buying, and a place where shorts halt. May closed with that bid, or a shade easier than on the previous day. Updyke was the most conspicuous buyer, and Carrington-Hannah took fair amounts. Receipts were 311 cars and 355 cars are estimated for today. Exports were larger at 101,000 bu. The demand for samples was slow and the feeling weak. Prices declined ¼@½c.

May Oats Wanted at 17 Cents.

Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 18@19c; No. 3 at 19@19⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 19¼@19⅝c; No. 2 yellow at 23c; No. 3 white at 19¼@21c; ears at 19@21½c. Billed through: No grade at 14½@15c; No. 4 at 17@18¼c; No. 3 at 18¾@19¼c; No. 3 yellow at 19@19¼c. Oats—No. 3 at 15½@17½c; No. 3 white at 16½@18½c; No. 2 at 16@16½c; No. 2 white at 19@20c. Billed through: No grade at 15@15½c; No. 3 at 15¼@16½c; No. 3 white at 15⅝@17½c; No. 2 at 16c.

The people who on account of the disappointing runs of hogs during the first few days of the week began to figure on an actual shortage in the country have decided to amend these theories in view of the over runs of the last few days. Yesterday there were 37,000 hogs at Chicago, or considerably more than looked for, and prices were 2½@5c lower. The movement was more striking considered from the standpoint of the principal Western markets. Only a few days ago the receipts of hogs at seven leading Western markets were about the same as for the corresponding week of last year. Yesterday at seven points there were 67,700, against 39,700 the same day last year. The excess was over 40 per cent. The market was influenced by the hog receipts, the weakness in wheat, and the selling by Viles-Robbins and some of the commission houses. The net loss for the day, however, was small.

The rye market was weak, in sympathy with wheat, some country selling, and considerable liquidation. No. 2 in store sold from 34c to 33½c, and f. o. b. at 34½c; No. 3 ranged at 32½@33c in store and sold at 33c f. o. b.; May sold from 36¼c to 35½c at the close.

Barley was steady, although it was a trifle easier to buy. It has been agreed upon in the crowd that the barley Purcell took from O'Niel Wednesday was at about 28c. Feed grades ranged at 23½@25c, and common to high grade malting at 26@34c.

Flaxseed was about steady, with no special urgency to buy futures, but cash firmed up toward the close and advanced ¼c. Receipts were 12,180 bu; shipments, 3,480 bu. No. 1 Northwestern ranged at 76@76½c, closing at 76½c; May sold early at 76¼c, closing at 76½c sellers. For July 77½c was bid. September sold at 79½c.

Timothy seed was quiet and steady, with March quotably $2.72½; common to fancy country lots ranged at $2.30@2.90. Contract prime clover-seed was nominally $8.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The elevator trouble broke out afresh yesterday, but in a new spot. This time it caused more personal inconvenience to members of the board than it has for some time. One of the passenger elevators failed to connect properly in the ball bearings of the electrical apparatus which propels it, and the car stuck between the second and third floors just after the close of 'Change. It was inconvenient for the half dozen members who happened to be in the car and the young woman who is in the employ of a firm on the eighth floor. It was impossible for the passengers to get out, for the elevator was between doors, and the machinery could not be put in motion for fully thirty minutes. Meanwhile the large crowd coming off the floor of the exchange made merry at the expense of the members imprisoned in the car. As time went on these members assumed the aspect of bears in a cage, both in feelings and appearance. Flax Inspector Stevens and Broker De Golyer were among the heavy weights in the car, and they tried to conceal their true feelings by looking wise. Others expressed their sentiments in as modest language as circumstances would permit. By dint of considerable tinkering, after the long imprisonment, the people in the car were released, alighting from the car when it had been let down within about eight feet of the second floor.

Charges of making fictitious trades, signed by John Hill as Chairman of the Committee for the Investigation of Bucket-Shopping, have been filed in the Secretary's office against an old and well-known member of the board. However, the member in question asserts that he has abundant proof to show his innocence, and that he has affidavits concerning the trades over which a question has been raised proving that he was acting in entire good faith. It is not likely that the case will be reached at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, but it is expected to come a week from Tuesday, unless the charges are withdrawn, and there is some possibility of that being done.

Some philanthropic Iowa people have sent a car of low grade corn to William Eckhart to be sold at auction and the proceeds devoted to Chicago's poor. The auction will take place on the floor today.

Puts on May wheat ranged at 74⅝@74¾c and calls at 76⅝@76¾c.

The Northwestern Miller makes the flour output at Minneapolis, Superior, Milwaukee, and St. Louis 256,620 brls, as against 372,225 brls the same week of 1896 and 212,050 brls the same week of 1895. Flour sales at Minneapolis are figured at 270,000 brls, with the mills grinding at the rate of 33,000 brls a day.

The Price Current summary was as follows and was, if anything, slightly bearish: "Wheat crop mostly under snow with little of unfavorable nature to report. Wheat is offered more freely in a few localities, but generally offerings are restricted. Corn is offered freely. The week's packing of the East was 370,000 hogs, against 260,000 a year ago.

There will be no session of the board today on account of its being Lincoln's birthday and a legal holiday.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 13, 1896.
WHEAT.				
February	74⅞	73⅝@75⅛	74	64⅞
May	76⅝	75¼@76⅝	75⅛	66⅝
July	71⅞	71¼@72⅛	71⅝	66⅛
CORN.				
February	21⅝	21¼@21⅝	21⅝	28⅛
May	23⅝	23½@23⅞	23⅝	30⅛
July	24⅝	24⅝@24⅞	24⅝	31⅛
OATS.				
February	15	15 @15¼	15	19¼
May	17	17 @17¼	17	21⅛
MESS PORK.				
May	7.72½	7.62½@7.67½	7.67½	10.32½
July	7.85	7.77½@7.80	7.80	10.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	3.82½	3.77½@3.82½	3.80	5.70
July	3.92½	3.85 @3.90	3.87½	5.87½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	3.97½	3.90 @3.95	3.92½	5.37½
July	4.05	3.97½@4.00	4.00	5.45

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	6	5	1	12
Spring wheat	1	10	2	13
Corn	29	255	93	377
Oats	23	286	2	311
Rye	4	3	...	7
Barley	...	75	39	114
Totals	63	634	137	834

Inspected out—196,863 bu wheat and 1,200 bu oats. Additional—40 cars wheat, 62 cars corn, and 4 cars oats.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are for wholesale quantities, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 20½c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 15@18c. Dairies: Cooley's, 17c; firsts, 14@15c.

Beans—Pea beans, 70@72½c; mediums, 65@68c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 6¾@7c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 7½@8c.

Eggs—Firsts, strictly fresh, loss off, 14½c; not strictly fresh, 12@13c.

Green fruits—Apples, $1.50@3.50; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.00@3.50 per box; cranberries, $3.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, 80c@$1.00 per bunch; Catawba grapes, $2.25 per 15-basket case; Malaga grapes, $6.50@8.00 per 55-lb keg; pineapples, $2.25@3.00 per doz.

Highwines—Steady on the basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 24@25c per bu; Hebrons, 20@23c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

Veal—50@60-lb weights, 5c per lb; 60@75-lb weights, 5½@6c; 75@100-lb weights, 6½@7c; 100@110-lb weights, 7½@8c; 125@175-lb weights, coarse, 5@6c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 40@50c per bunch; beets, 30@35c per doz; cabbage, $20.00@21.00 per ton; celery, 30@60c per doz; green onions, 60@75c per box; green peas, $2.50 per 25-lb box; lettuce, $2.75@3.00 per bu; mushrooms, 30@40c per lb; new turnips, 35c per doz; old onions, 85c@$1.10 per bu; parsley, 30@40c per doz; pie plant, 30@40c per doz; radishes, 40@50c per doz; spinach, 40@50c per basket; green string beans, $2.50@3.00 per crate; wax beans, $3.00 per crate; sauerkraut, $1.25@1.50 per 15 gals; tomatoes, $1.00@1.75 per 4-basket crate; rutabagas, 21c per bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Options Opened Weak Under Lower Cables, but Rallied on Covering.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Flour—Receipts, 13,200 brls; exports, 21,708 brls; generally dull and lower to sell; Minnesota bakers, $3.70@3.90; Southern flour, steady. Wheat—Receipts, 24,975 bu; exports, 148,178 bu; spot weaker; No. 1 hard, 89¾c; options opened weak under lower cables, rallied on covering, but declined at midday under liquidation and scarcity of buyers, finally rallying slightly on local covering; closed ⅛c to 1c net lower; No. 2 red, February, closed 82⅝c; May, 80 13-16@82c, closed 81¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 135,525 bu; exports, 165,738 bu; spot weaker; No. 2, 28⅜c; steamer mixed, 27⅝c; options opened steady but finally eased off with wheat and closed ⅛c lower; February closed 28⅜c; May, 29 1-16@29¼c, closed 29¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 84,000 bu; exports, 92,760 bu; spot weaker; No. 2, 21⅜c; options dull all day, closing ⅛c net lower; February closed 21⅛c; May, 21⅝@21⅞c, closed 21⅝c.

Hay—Quiet. Hops—Steady. Hides—Steady. Leather—Firm. Wool—Quiet; pulled, 15@18c.

Beef—Firm. Cut meats—Firm. Lard—Nominal; Western steamed, $3.95@4.00; refined steady. Pork—Dull, easy. Tallow—Easy.

Cottonseed oil — Firm. Petroleum — Steady; united closed 92½c bid. Resin—Steady. Turpentine—Firm. Rice—Steady. Molasses—Quiet.

Pig iron—Quiet; Southern, $11.00@12.00; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper — Steady; brokers, $11.90; exchange, $11.90@11.95. Lead—Steady; brokers quoting $3.05, while the metal exchange figure is $3.22½@3.27½. Tin—Easy; straits, $13.40@13.50; plates, dull. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $4.00@4.05; sales on 'change, 10 tons of February tin at $13.45.

Butter—Receipts were smaller, and with free buying of fancy fresh creamery the market had a steady tone on that class of goods. Firsts quiet and unchanged. Fancy creamery held in light supply and firm; the lower grades dull. Western creamery, extras, 21½c; seconds to firsts, 16@20c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 15@16c; firsts, 13@14c; Western factory, fresh, extras, 13½@14c; fresh firsts, 11@12c; thirds to seconds, 7@10c; rolls, fresh, common to choice, 8@13c.

Cheese—The market remains firm on all grades, with a fair demand from the home trade, but movement not as free as last week. A few shippers are still looking for stock, but supplies suitable for exporters are difficult to find. September, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 12½c; white, fancy, 12½c; State full cream, small, September, colored, fancy, 12½c; white, fancy, 12¼@12½c.

Eggs—The market shows a further forced advance, which was due largely to the fact that eggs are held higher on shippers' limits, which causes a scarcity of fine eggs. The reduced offerings leave scarcely enough stock to supply covered needs. Western, fresh gathered, choice, quoted at 16c; Kentucky, fresh, choice, 15½@15¾c; Southern, fresh, good to prime, 15@15½c; Western refrigerator, choice, 30-doz case, $3.00@3.30; Western refrigerator, average prime, 30-doz case, $2.50@2.70; limed, prime to choice, 12@13c.

Cotton—Trading in futures was fairly active, but the market showed considerable nervousness and irregularity, with sharp and frequent fluctuations in prices. At the outset there was a decline of 3@6 points, due to a drop of 1@1½ points more than had been expected in the Liverpool market. These advices, together with accumulation of selling orders over night by tired holders and lack of outside support, caused the early weakness. After the call prices recovered all the early loss, followed by an advance of 2@3 points in sympathy with better late Liverpool advices and unusually small port receipts. Shorts bought freely at the early decline in view of the holiday tomorrow. During the afternoon the market turned downward again on resumed liquidation and estimates of free receipts for tomorrow at New Orleans and Houston, resulting in a decline of 4@6 points on this crop and steady to 1 point advance on next crop months as compared with yesterday's first figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton easier. Sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500; American, 9,000. Receipts, 8,000; American, 8,000. Middling uplands, 3 27-32d. Futures steady; buyers 2-64d decline; closed steady, 1½@2 points net decline. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, some business at low prices. Receipts at the ports today were 11,324 bales, against 15,703 this day last week and 13,382 last year. On the spot the market was weak, but prices no lower. Middling uplands, 7 3-16c and Gulf at 7 7-16c. Sales, 200 bales for export, 585 bales for consumption, and nil bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	2,000	6.78	6.73	6.73@6.75
March	43,100	6.80	6.73	6.75@6.76
April	8,500	6.86	6.79	6.81@6.83
May	59,800	6.93	6.86	6.88@6.89
June	8,700	6.98	6.91	6.94@6.95
July	10,000	7.02	6.95	6.98@6.99
August	13,100	7.03	6.96	6.99@7.00
September	1,800	6.74	6.73	6.73@6.74
October	2,600	6.66	6.61	6.63@6.64
November	3,400	6.64	6.61	6.64@6.65
December	3,300	5.70	6.67	6.69@6.71

Coffee—Options opened quiet and unchanged to 5 points lower. Cables were disappointing, and with local selling caused a further decline of 5 points. Buying was checked by full port receipts at Brazil. Closed barely steady and unchanged to 10 points net decline. Sales, 13,200 bags, including March, 9.15c. Spot coffee, Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 9⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 10⅛c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 15¼@16¾c. Sales, 800 bags Maracaibo, p. t.

Sugar—Raw strong; refined firm.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11.—Wheat fell under bearish influence today and was held there. There was no disposition to follow bull news, because the traders are afraid of it, while at the same time there is very little disposition to take chances on the short side because of the unsettled condition. May opened at 73⅝c, sold on a range from 72¼@73⅝c, and closed at 72⅜, against 72¼@72⅜c yesterday; July opened at 74⅜c, broke to 73¼c, and closed at 73⅜@73½c, against 74c yesterday. Flour—Millers continue to be well supplied with orders, and are not complaining at the amount of business being done; first patents, $4.00@4.20; second patents, $3.90@4.05; first clears, $3.00@3.50; second clears, $2.30@2.35.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 11.—Wheat—Rather slow; demand light; No. 2 hard nominally 78c; No. 3, 75@76c; No. 4, 60@69c; No. 2 red, 89c; No. 3, nominally 84@88c; No. 4 nominally 65@75c; No. 2 spring nominally 78c; No. 3, 70@73c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 17@17¼c. Oats—Steady, but slow; No. 2 white nominally 17@20c. Rye—No. 2, 30@31c. Hay steady and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 95,600 bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 17,400 bu; corn, 65,600 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 11.—Corn easy; new No. 2, 19¼c. Oats irregular; No. 2 white, 17¼@19¼c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.17 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 149,750 bu; oats, 59,700 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 1,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 62,700 bu; oats, 60,750 bu; rye, none; whisky, 975 brls; wheat, 2,400 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 84⅝c bid; track, 85¼@90c; No. 2 hard cash, 76c asked; May, 84⅛c bid. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 19⅛c bid; May, 21⅛c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 cash, 16c bid; May, 18c. Rye—Nominal; 33c. Flaxseed—Steady; 73c. Pork—Steady; standard mess jobbing, $7.60@8.10. Lard—Weaker; prime steam, $3.60; choice, $3.67½.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 76⅛c; May, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅝c; May, 75⅛c bid; July, 75⅝c; September, 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅛c. Rye—34c. Oats—No. 2, 16⅛c. Flax—74⅛c; May, 78⅝c. Receipts—Wheat, 61,829 bu; corn, 2,123 bu; oats, 33,569 bu; rye, 4,426 bu; barley, 19,562 bu; flax, 5,592 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 11.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 75⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅛c. Cash flax, 74⅛c. No. 2 rye, 34c. No. 2 white oats, 16¼c. The receipts of wheat were 77,207 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50; spirits firm; 26¼@26½c. Tar steady; 95c. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions on the Liverpool Board.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 4½d; No. 1 California, 6s 7d. Futures opened steady with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed easy with March 1¼d lower and other months ¾d lower; business about equally distributed; February, 6s 3¼d; March, 6s 3d; May, 6s 4½d; July, 6s 3¾d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed new, 2s 6¼d. Futures opened steady with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed quiet with July ¼d lower and other months ⅛d lower; business about equally distributed; February and March, 2s 6¼d; April, 2s 7d; May, 2s 7¼d; June, 2s 8d; July, 2s 8¾d.

Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s 9d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 4½d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 26s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 25s; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 25s; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 24s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 23s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 27s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 25s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, 18s. Beef, extra India mess, 61s 3d; prime mess, 50s. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 46s 3d; medium Western, 40s. Lard dull; prime Western, 20s; refined, in pails, 22s. Cheese firm; demand moderate; finest American white and colored, September, 59s. Butter, finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Turpentine spirits, 20s 9d. Resin, common, 5s. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Linseed oil, 16s 3d. Petroleum, refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 4d; hindquarter, 5¾d. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £3 15s.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Stocks at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"A sharp panic on the Paris bourse and the Cretan news made the stock markets here flat throughout the day. Except, however, for the liquidation in home rails, the selling was chiefly from Paris. Prices closed nearly at the worst. Americans were sympathetically dull. Consols were 112⅝. It is difficult to gauge the precise position of the markets because, while the bull account on the exchange is apparently trifling, the cheapness of money has probably caused heavy speculative engagements for a rise to have been financed from outside quarters. The panicky condition of the Paris bourse was due to a heavy selling of Turkish securities. But the close was above the worst. All the other continental markets were flat."

London, Feb. 11—Closing—Consols for money, 112½; do for the account, 112⅝; Canadian Pacific, 56¾; Erie, 15¼; Erie 2ds, 35¼; Illinois Central, 97; Mexican ordinary, 21⅝; St. Paul common, 77⅝; New York Central, 96; Pennsylvania, 53½; Reading, 13; Mexican Central new 4s, 69⅝. Bar silver, 29 11-16d per ounce. Money, 1@1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1 13-16@1⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 1 13-16@1⅞ per cent. Bar gold is quoted at 77s 10⅝d, and American eagles are quoted at 76s 5½d.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England issued today shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

Total reserve, increase £615,000; circulations, decrease £219,000; bullion, increase £895,795; other securities, decrease £428,000; other deposits, decrease £2,321,000; public deposits, increase £2,509,000; notes reserve, increase £561,000; government securities, decrease £3,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 52.46 per cent, is now 53.42. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 35c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfgs.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Securities and Money at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—In Boston Montana weakened 1¼, to 107⅝, and other copper shares were heavy on a small volume of trading. Butte was off ⅝, at 11; Wolverine ½, at 9½; Tamarack 2, at 116; Old Dominion ⅝, at 17⅝; Osceola ¾, at 31. Further decline in copper in London may have stimulated selling of shares. In the general market a fair demand for home railway shares was shown, while Atchison securities were weak. Usual money market quotations follow: Call loans, 1½@3½; time money, 2¾@4; commercial paper, 3@5¼. At the Clearing-House balances between the banks loaned at 1½@2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	4,200	112	112⅛	111½	111⅝
Do pfd	50	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Atchison	400	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼
Bost. & Albany	40	210	210	210	210
Bay State Gas	350	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Bell Telephone	25	217	217	217	217
Bost. & Maine	7	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼
C., B. & Q.	525	74⅛	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛
Chicago Junct. Ry.	150	102½	102⅝	102½	102½
Do pfd	35	106½	107	106½	106½
Erie Telephone	5	65	65	65	65
Fitchburg pfd	11	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞
Illinois Steel	250	32⅝	32⅝	32	32
Lamson	25	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
West End R. R.	100	66	66	66	66

BONDS.

$45000 Atch adj 4s	47½	$5000 K C Ft S & M 6s	80
5000 D L & N 7s	56		

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at Chicago, New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

The following were the quotations on the Chicago Stock and Mining Board yesterday:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Boston & Colorado	750	875	1,000
Finance	.006	1	...
Pharmacist	12⅞	13⅛	1,000
Portland	105	110	...
Isabella	48¼	48½	1,500
San Pedro	10	10⅛	1,500
Peerless	15¼	15⅛	3,500
Del. Chief	33¼	35	500
Sonora	56	58¼	500
Iron Mountain	44	44⅛	300
Squaw Mountain	2¼	2⅜	1,500
Jefferson	10⅛	10¼	1,000
Justice	4⅞	5	1,500

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today were as follows:

Bulwer	50	Ontario	850
Chollar	85	Ophir	85
Crown Point	25	Plymouth	15
Con. Cal. & Va.	200	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	100	Do pfd	1000
Gould & Curry	40	Sierra Nevada	35
Hale & Norcross	100	Standard	155
Homestake	2900	Union Con	35
Iron Silver	33	Yellow Jacket	25
Mexican	40		

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—The following are the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Min. Co.	1	Franklin	11½
Atlantic	21½	Kearsarge	21½
Boston & Mont.	107⅜	Osceola	31
Butte & Boston	10⅞	Quincy	116
Cal. & Hecla	355	Tamarack	115
Centennial	5 11-16	Wolverine	9¼

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	4	Hale & Norcross	115
Alpha Con	8	Justice	4
Andes	13	Kentuck Con	2
Belcher	27	Lady Washington Cn	1
Best & Belcher	68	Occidental Con	8
Bullion	3	Ophir	91
Challenge Con	45	Overman	12
Chollar	89	Potosi	47
Confidence	98	Savage	44
Con. Cal. & Va	205	Scorpion	2
Con. Imperial	1	Sierra Nevada	58
Crown Point	28	Union Con	38
Exchequer	2	Utah Con	2
Gould & Currie	44	Yellow Jacket	28

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 8	18,740	165	28,960	14,502
Tuesday, Feb. 9	3,111	563	18,194	12,679
Wednesday, Feb. 10	12,708	402	33,452	13,565
Thursday, Feb. 11	10,000	300	37,000	13,000
Total	44,559	1,430	115,606	52,746
Same period last wk	34,809	1,370	131,140	54,323
Same period 1896	48,019	1,367	92,169	57,471
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 8	3,749	.....	6,852	1,456
Tuesday, Feb. 9	2,096	.....	5,466	1,999
Wednesday, Feb. 10	4,326	26	6,949	1,065
Thursday, Feb. 11	3,000	.....	7,000	1,000
Total	13,171	26	26,267	5,520
Same period last wk	11,108	134	32,437	4,037
Same period 1896	14,400	44	38,739	7,205

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep.

Cattle—All good to choice cattle sold actively at steady prices, while the commoner grades sold slowly and barely steady. Native steers sold at $3.55@5.30, bulk $4.20@4.90; Texas steers, $3.50@4.00; native cows and heifers, $1.85@4.25; bulls, oxen, and stags, $2.40@4.35; veal calves, $3.85@6.25; stockers and feeders, $3.30@4.15.

Hogs—Prices declined 2½@5c, making 7½@10c decline since Tuesday. Trade was active. Heavy sold at $3.15@3.47½, bulk $3.30@3.42½; light, $3.35@3.55, bulk $3.47½@3.52½; mixed, mediums, and butchers sold at $3.30@3.50, bulk $3.40@3.45; pigs, $2.75@3.55.

Sheep—Trade was active and prices strong. Lambs sold at $3.75@5.00; yearlings, $4.00@4.25; native sheep, $2.75@4.10; Western, $3.35@4.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; native beef steers, $3.75@4.75; Western steers, $3.25@4.25; Texas steers, $3.00@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.80@3.70; canners, $2.00@2.70; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25; calves, $3.00@3.50; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,200; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.15@3.25; mixed, $3.20@3.25; light, $3.20@3.35; bulk of sales, $3.20@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.00@3.80; fair to choice Westerns, $2.35@3.50; common and stock sheep, $2.25@3.25; lambs, $3.50@5.00.

SHIPPERS FAIL TO OBTAIN RELIEF.

Western Freight Committee Declines to Stop the Existing Discrimination Against Chicago.

Consideration has been given during the last two days by the Western Freight Rate committee to the complaints of Chicago shippers, alleging an unjust arrangement of the basis on which rates via the various junction points with Eastern roads are made.

By applying the existing percentage basis St. Louis has an advantage on through shipments to the East of from 2½ to 5 cents a hundred pounds. In addition to this St. Louis gets lower rates to seaboard points than are made from Chicago, because two or three of the east-bound roads from St. Louis are not members of the joint traffic pool.

Although the above facts were clearly proved, yet the Freight Rate committee failed to take any action and referred the matter to the Central Traffic Association lines, which have all along refused to meddle with it.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Earnings.

Gross earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul for the first week in February were $528,134, against $521,841 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $6,293.

HAS OFFERS FOR LOGS.

DIAMOND MATCH DIRECTORY RECEIVES SEVERAL BIDS.

Cash Offer of $900,000 and One by Measurement Amounting to More than $1,000,000 Made—Will Probably Be Sold at Once—American Biscuit Company's Annual Meeting—Fight of the Gas Companies—Biscuit and Match Show Advances.

An offer of $900,000 has been made, according to report, for the logs owned by the Diamond Match company and now in the Ontonagon River. This offer is a lump sum for the logs owned by the company as they lay. Another offer has been made of so much a thousand according to measurement, and if the measurement is what is claimed the Diamond Match company would receive from the sale of the logs under this offer a little over $1,000,000. At the annual meeting of the company President Barber announced an offer had been received for the logs, and that it would be considered by the board to be elected that day. He estimated the logs as being worth not less than $1,250,000, and in the report of assets of the company this item was put down at $1,276,401.

The Diamond Match directors are now considering the question of a disposition of the logs. Men have been sent to make more accurate measurements, showing the lumber that can be obtained from them, and a number of offers in addition to the one mentioned have been received. A number of sawmill men have submitted bids to the company for sawing the logs and turning the output over to the Diamond Match company. There have been offers received also for the transportation of the logs to mills other than those in the vicinity of Ontonagon. The company is in no special need of more lumber to be used in the manufacture of matches. It now has a supply of lumber at Barberton, O., sufficient to run the match factory there for years.

The directors are desirous of realizing upon this asset in order that all the floating debt of the company may be wiped out and interest charges stopped. The logs are in good condition, and so far they have suffered no damage from being in the water other than that which results immediately after the logs are cut. It is claimed the logs will remain in water for an indefinite period without injury. Those who are most deeply interested as holders of stock agree it will be better to dispose of the logs, even if it should be done at some sacrifice from estimates which have been made, rather than to carry them for a longer period.

American Biscuit's Good Year.

Stockholders of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing company held their annual meeting yesterday at the Old Colony Building. The American Biscuit company is a close corporation and no financial statement is made public. It was announced after the meeting had been held the annual report presented by Secretary H. F. Vories showed the company to be in a prosperous condition. Regular dividends were declared of 3 per cent on Aug. 1 of last year and Feb. 1 of this year, making 6 per cent in all. These are the dividends which have been paid by the company for several years. The report showed the bonded debt of the company to be $645,000, which shows no increase or decrease from the statement made last year. Of the bonds outstanding $100,000 will mature in 1900 and the remaining $545,000 in 1910. It was announced also in the report that these bonds had been issued in payment for real estate bought by the company several years ago and they are secured by a specific lien upon this real estate and are not a lien on any other property owned by the company. Aside from the bonded indebtedness the company is reported entirely out of debt, having more than enough money in the treasury to pay all outstanding bills.

The directors elected at the meeting were as follows: J. L. Loose, L. D. Dozier, D. F. Bremner, W. W. Shaw, H. F. Vories, A. Manowal, J. S. Loose, M. Carpenter, R. A. Johnston, Joseph Garneau, J. T. Frost, F. W. Crocker, J. J. Langles, F. L. Sommer, B. D. Works.

These directors met immediately after the stockholders' meeting and elected the following officers:

President—J. L. Loose.
First Vice-President—D. F. Bremner.
Second Vice-President—L. D. Dozier.
Secretary—H. F. Vories.
Treasurer—W. W. Shaw.
General Counsel—A. W. Green.

Fight Between Gas Companies.

The fight between the Ogden Gas company and the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company has been going on for some time, but it is only recently any feeling has been shown in the contest. In answer to the statements made by the agents of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company circulars have been sent to gas consumers by officials of the Ogden company which are not only plain spoken but interesting. Roger Sullivan, who is the Secretary of the Western Republic Construction company, which had the contract for the building of the Ogden Gas company's plant, and which operates the gas company and will continue to do so until the contract is completed, said yesterday the gas trust had systematically and maliciously attacked the Ogden company, but that the Ogden company would not be run from its field by the trust. He said the company was supplying 1,500 consumers and that new meters were being put in at the rate of fifty a day.

The New York Biscuit showed further recovery yesterday on the local exchange, and from opening at 45 it sold up to 47 and closed at 46⅝. Diamond Match also profited in the general advance, and from an opening at 121 sold up to 123, with the close at the top. Trading in both these stocks was active yesterday. There were sales of 4,638 shares of Biscuit and 982 shares of Diamond Match. Yerkes stocks were also strong, West Chicago selling from an opening of 95⅝ to 96¼. North Chicago, which sold the previous day at 214, opened at 210 and advanced to 212 on the first call. The close was at 210.

The large accumulation of idle money has produced a demand for municipal bonds from quarters that have not been heard from for some time, and as very few new issues are coming on the market dealers are having considerable difficulty in finding bonds to meet the demand. Municipalities with good credit that have bonds for sale can dispose of them readily at attractive prices. Farson, Leach & Co. have recently sold $20,000 Olean, N. Y., 4s; $20,000 Hardin County, O., 5s; $15,000 Parkersburg, W. Va., 5s; $10,000 San Antonio, Tex., 6s; and $15,000 Salt Lake County, Utah, 5s.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

1 Dia M Co	121	10 N Y Bis Co	45¼
100 NC St RR act	210	200 do act	45½
100 do act	211	150 do act	45¾
50 NY Bis Co	45	50 do	45
50 do act	45½	100 do act	45
350 do act	45	10 do	45¼
1 do	45	5 do	45¼
10 do	45¼	20 do	45
10 do	45	100 do act	45¼
50 do act	45¼	60 St's WSC line	14½
10 do	45¼		

SALES AFTER CALL.

25 Am Stw Bd Co	28	50 N Y Bis Co act	46⅝
10 do	28½	20 do	46⅛
50 Dia M Co act	121¾	25 do	46⅛
50 do act	121⅝	50 do act	46⅛
50 do	121⅝	10 do	46¼
100 do act	122	100 do act	46
10 do	122	10 do	46
200 do act	122	10 do act	46
10 do	122⅜	50 do act	46⅛
50 do act	122½	250 do act	46
50 do	122	110 do	45⅞
200 do act	123	50 do act	46
10 do	123	200 do act	45⅞
50 do act	122½	10 do	45⅞
150 do act	122	150 do act	45⅝
25 W C St RR	95⅞	300 do act	45⅞
50 do act	96⅛	50 do act	45⅞
50 do	96⅛	50 do act	45⅞
50 do act	96⅛	10 do	46
5 do	95⅞	1 do	45½
100 do act	96	1 do	46
25 Chi Dock Co 5s	62	200 do act	46
10 N Y Bis Co	45½	25 do	46
50 do act	45⅞	150 do act	46½
50 do act	45¾	25 do	46
50 do act	46	30 do	46½
10 do	46⅛	50 NC St RR act	211½
20 do	46⅛	100 do act	212
50 do act	46¼	7 do	210
10 do	46	100 do act	212
10 do	46⅛	5 do	212
20 do	46⅛	20 do	212
50 do	46⅛	50 do act	212
200 do act	46⅛	2 do	210
15 do	46⅛	10 Lake St El RR	17¼
50 do act	46⅛	10 C M & B pdf	37½
100 do	46¼	25 M & C B com	13
10 do	46⅛	25 L St El tr ctfs	15
50 do	46¼	10 Met W S El RR	4¾
200 do act	46¼	90 do	4½
80 do act	46⅛		

BONDS.

$ 5000 CC Ry 4½s	102	$ 1000 W C St RR debt 6s	97¼
3000 NC 1st m 5s 1909	103	10000 C Gas Lt & C Co 5s	95¼
2000 Cass-av & F G Ry 5s	100		

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

1 Dia M Co	123	50 N Y Bis Co act	46⅝
50 N Y Bis Co act	47	50 do	46⅝
35 do	46⅝	50 do act	46⅝
200 do act	47	30 do	46⅝
50 do	47	100 W C St RR act	96⅛
50 do act	47	10 do	96⅛
5 do	46⅝	20 do act	96⅛
100 do act	47	50 do act	96⅛
10 do	46⅝	50 do act	96
300 do act	46⅝	10 do	95⅝
5 do	46⅝	25 L St El tr ctfs	15

BONDS.

$4000 W Chi St RR 1st m 5s 102¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.
New York	$90,232,703	$96,430,412
Chicago	12,874,543	13,008,127
Boston	17,046,665	15,919,411
Philadelphia	9,828,362	8,937,055
St. Louis	4,705,025	4,438,018
Baltimore	2,681,939	5,031,785
New Orleans	1,650,434	1,469,687

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid, par asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Stocks and Bonds in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—With an abundance of money still to be had at cheap rates and eagerly seeking an outlet for expenditure the trading on the Stock Exchange continues to be confined to almost insignificant proportions, and was further restricted today owing to the fact that tomorrow will be a holiday on the exchange. Aside from the dealings of the professional element the country seems to be waiting for improvement in the general trade situation. A number of depressing influences combining, as was the case today, is sufficient to put a stop almost entirely to speculation. Much more than half the declines were again confined to the industrial shares, which invite manipulation by their sensitiveness to the prevailing anti-trust sentiment as reflected in the acts of legislative bodies. The market was heavy and drooping almost throughout under the combined influence of the reflected uneasiness in London and on the continent over the threatened rupture between Turkey and Greece over Crete. The sympathy with the decline in the wheat market and the lack of a well-defined opinion of the effect of the rupture of the combination among steel rail manufacturers on general business, the prospect of a damaging war of rates among the steelmakers, rather encouraged the bears, but there was the accompanying belief that the railways, which have been curtailing their expenses of repair, would profit by the cheapness of rails. The apparent volume of the demand for rails developed by the cheaper prices gave hopes that the stagnation in that industry has come to an end, thus contributing to the general awakening of business to which all are looking forward with expectancy.

The industrials showed a tendency to advance at times today partly on covering by shorts, sugar at one time rallying to 112⅝, but later yielded again to the persistent hammering of the bears and sold off; Rubber declining 1¼ and Rubber pfd 2¼, the other industrials reacting in sympathy. A raid on the general list in the closing hour reduced the price of Sugar 1¼ and Leather pfd 1⅝ from the high price of the day.

The group showed net declines on the day. The general list also showed a fractional decline, though there were elements of resistance among the railways. These rose early in the day, but fell on heavy London selling. Northern Pacific pfd led with a drop of 1¼ on liquidation induced by the unfavorable gross traffic statement for January. This stock subsequently recovered ¼.

The shares of the Illinois Steel company fell 1¼ on the steel rail complication. Tennessee Coal and Iron also lost 1. The other iron and steel companies' shares were but little dealt in.

The anthracite coal shares were pressed for sale on rumors that large investment interests were disposing of their holdings on account of the unsatisfactory prospects of the trade.

One of the strong factors in the present outlook is the ready absorption of State and municipal bonds which have recently been floated by syndicates. It is an evidence of the plenitude of capital awaiting secure investment.

The general closing of today's market was generally weak and about the lowest of the day.

The bond market displayed heaviness on decreased transactions, which were largely confined to the low-priced mortgages. Realizations accelerated the depression in the speculative liens with the Atchisons prominent. The changes generally were unimportant outside of a few of the high-priced bonds. The Union Pacific issues are being more actively dealt in, in consequence of the activity of the various reorganization interests with Union Pacific sinking fund 8s and do trust receipts rising 2 and 3 per cent respectively. The sales were $1,735,000.

Governments were more active, and sagged generally on realizations. The inquiry for these securities emanates principally from banks and individual capitalists, who are unable to seek employment for their surplus funds in the stagnant stock speculation.

The sales aggregated $130,000.

Silver certificates were dealt in after a long period of neglect at 64⅝ for 10,000 oz.

Money on call easy at 1¼@2 per cent; last loan 1½; closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486⅝@487 for demand and 484⅞@485 for sixty days. Posted rates, 485½@486 and 487½@488; commercial bills, 483½; silver certificates, 64⅝@65; bar silver, 64⅝.

The stock market developed considerable irregularity during the hour before noon, but showed a marked tendency toward a lower basis near midday on apprehension at the prominence of the London selling, which is stimulated by the grave Cretan situation. Railways were relatively strong, but the bears were active in hammering the weak spots in the industrials and depressed Rubber 1¼ per cent and Rubber preferred 2¼ per cent to 67⅞. Illinois Steel declined 1 per cent on the outlook for an aggressive steel rail warfare and the unfavorable annual reports submitted to stockholders yesterday. Sugar was well supported and rose to 112⅝. The fluctuations in the railways were generally narrow, but round amounts of Northern Pacific preferred were offered, depressing the price to 37, which tended to accelerate the selling of the general list.

The bond market also displayed a sagging tendency in sympathy with the depression in stocks, but losses are generally within fractional limits and business is rather restricted. Sales of stocks to noon, 69,000 shares.

Supporting orders were issued in a few of the specialties which arrested the reaction in the general list and influenced a higher range of values which were, however, retained for a brief time. Renewed liquidation in the anthracite coal stocks induced by the unsatisfactory conditions and the rumored sales of the stocks by large investment interests encouraged pressure by the bears against the market, with some of the low-priced shares conspicuous in the decline.

The railway charges were fairly well supported on all concessions, owing to the improved character of the traffic statements to hand of leading lines, but the industrials continued remarkably susceptible to bear raids.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Fb. 11.	Closing Fb. 10.
Amn. Sugar	33,200	112½	111⅝	111⅞	112¼
Do pfd	300	101½	101½	101½	101½
Amn. Tobacco	7,800	69⅛	68⅛	68⅞	69⅛
Do pfd	100	100	100	100	101
Amn. T. & C. Co.	20	89	89	89	....
Adams Express	120	148	148	148	150
Atlantic & Pac	1,300	¾	¾	¾	....
Atchison	1,800	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Do pfd	5,300	24	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	....
Amn. Spirits Co	400	13⅝	13½	13⅜	13⅝
Amn. Scrip	3,000	67	67	67	....
Brunswick	100	18	18	18	....
Bklyn. Rap. Tran	200	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	....
Bay State Gas	600	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
Balto. & Ohio	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Bklyn. Un. Gas	21	89	89	89	....
C., B. & Q.	4,000	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	74⅜
C. & N. W.	500	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	104
C. M. & St. P.	7,000	75⅞	75⅜	75⅜	76
Do pfd	100	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
C., R. I. & P.	700	67⅛	67	67	67⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	500	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	....
Do pfd	20	133	133	133	....
Ches. & Ohio	1,100	17	17	17	....
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	900	98⅛	98	98	98⅛
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	100	147	147	147	147
Chicago Gas	2,400	77⅛	76⅞	77⅛	77⅛
C. H. V. & Tol	1,400	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
Cent. Pac	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
D., L. & W.	700	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛
Del. & Hud	500	107	106⅞	106⅞	107⅛
Edison	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	....
Genl. Electric	400	35	34⅞	34⅞	35
Illinois Steel	800	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛
Illinois Central	100	93	93	93	....
Lake Shore	400	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛	....
Louis & Nash	2,600	50	49⅝	49⅞	50⅛
Met. Traction	900	107	107	107	....
M., K. & T.	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Do pfd	400	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞
Manhattan	800	90	89⅞	90	90
Missouri Pacific	1,100	22	21⅞	22	22
Nor. Pacific	800	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
Do pfd	7,700	38⅛	37	37⅛	38
N. Y., L. E. & W.	300	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	....
N. Y. Cent	10	93	93	93	....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	9	9	9	....
Do pfd	2,300	26⅛	25	26	25
N. Y., Ont. & W.	500	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
Nat. Lead	300	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Do pfd	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	88⅛
Nat. Linseed	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	11	11	11	....
O. R. & N. pfd	200	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	....
Phila. & Read	4,400	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
Pac. Mail	700	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Pullman	100	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛	....
St. L. & S. F.	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	....
Do 2d	100	15	15	15	....
Southern Ry	800	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Do pfd	2,000	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
So. Pacific	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Silver Bullion	10,000	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	....
S. L. & S. W.	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	....
Do pfd	8	10	10	10	....
S., R. & T.	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Tenn. Coal	1,700	29	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛
Union Pac	600	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
U. S. Rubber	1,000	18⅛	15⅛	18⅛	19⅛
Do pfd	800	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	68
U. S. Leather	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Do pfd	14,400	58⅞	57	57	58⅞
Wabash pfd	200	16	16	16	....
Western Union	300	82⅞	82⅛	82⅛	83
Wells-Fargo Ex	6	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	United States	37
American	110½	Fargo	98⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg	113⅝	U. S. 4s, coup	112⅝
U. S. 5s, coup	113⅝	U. S. 2s, reg	95⅛
U. S. 4s, reg	111⅛		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

106000 Atch gen 4s	81¾@82⅛	1000 M&StL con 5s	103
170000 do adj 4s	47@47⅛	1000 NYC deb 6s	108⅛
21000 Amn Spts 6s	79⅛@80	10000 Nor Ohio 1st	105
8000 A&P inc	⅛	19000 NYC&StL 4s	105@105⅛
1000 do 4s tr	52	20000 NYO&W ref 4s	94⅛@93
15000 Ann Arbor 4s	79⅛@80	1000 do 5s	108⅛
1000 Bk El 1st	93⅛	3000 N Y N H & H deb tr	133
14000 BRT 5s	79⅛@80⅛	131000 NP gen lien	54⅛@55⅛
43000 B U Gas 5s	108⅛@[illegible]	127000 do prior 4s	87⅛@[illegible]
8000 BW&W 1st 5s	98	10000 do con 5s tr	59⅛
1000 CBQ con 7s	117⅛	1000 O&M con	103
7000 do Neb ex 4s	90⅛@[illegible]	35000 OR&N 4s	83⅛@84
2000 do Den div 4s	93	10000 OSL & N con 5s tr	76⅛
22000 CRI&P ext 5s	103⅛@[illegible]	28000 do 6s tr	114@114⅛
134000 C&NP 5s tr	42@42⅛	9000 PG&C cons	105
1000 C&NW gd bd	118	2000 PaCo gtd 4½s	110⅛
2000 C So 1st gtd	109⅛	1000 PCC&StL 4½s ser A	109
1000 CNJ gm 5s	117⅛	2000 do 6 Val 1st	99⅛
45000 C&O gen 4½s	75@75⅛	2000 P&W 4s	73⅛
8000 CHV&T 5s	74@75	31000 P&R gm 4s tr	81⅛@[illegible]
3000 C & Erie 1st	111⅛	12000 R&P cons	119
7000 C&ET gen 5s	99⅛	1000 RGW 4s	79
2000 Cent Ga 1st	112⅛	1000 RW&O cons	119⅛
25000 DBC&I 6s	81@81⅛	1000 StL&IM 5s	78
1000 D&RG 4s	88	3000 StL&SW 1st	66
6000 Erie 1st cons	143⅛	5000 StL&SF 4s	66
5000 do prior 4s	95	24000 do gm 6s	98⅛@[illegible]
14000 do gen lien	63⅛@[illegible]	51000 SA&AP 4s	55⅛@[illegible]
8000 Edison El 5s	112⅛	8000 SV&N ex 4s	83⅛
12000 E T V&G con 5s	108⅛@[illegible]	7000 So Pac Ari 1st	91
6000 Ia Cent 1st 5s	96⅛	10000 do N M 1st	103⅛
6000 I&GtN 2d	69	4000 do Cal 5s	83
4000 K Co El 1st	45@[illegible]	13000 So Ry 1st 5s	88⅛@89
4000 K&DM 1st	101⅛	9000 Std Twine 6s	72@[illegible]
1000 K P 1st con tr	75	7000 StP&M&M Dak ex	120
6000 do Den div	110⅛	4000 StP&CS 1st	131
5000 do P & A	109⅛	4000 TSL&KC 1st	40
6000 Ky Cent 4s	90	8000 Tex P 1st 4s	86⅛@[illegible]
2000 L&WB 5s	59	2000 do 2d inc	21⅛
10000 LVNY 4½s	100⅛	1000 U S Lther 6s	114
1000 L Gas 5s	93⅛	9000 Un El 1st 6s	70⅛@71
2000 LS&MS 1st cp	111⅛	6000 U P 1st '96 tr	102⅛
5000 do reg	111⅛	15000 U P 1st '98	105
4000 LE&StL con 1st 5s tr	30	7000 do 1st '98 tr	103⅛@[illegible]
5000 L & N call tr 5s	102	62000 do new 6s	101
2000 LS&MS 2d reg	119⅛	30000 do sf	94⅛@95
5000 M&StP C & P W 5s	112⅛	63000 U S 6s new	122⅛@[illegible]
1000 do So Minn div	118	1000 US 4s cr 1907	112⅛
10000 Mexint 1st	70⅛	5000 do reg	111⅛
4000 M&O gm 4s	67⅛	5000 U S 5s	113⅛
1000 Mo P 1st cons	88⅛	27000 Wab 1st 5s	106⅛@107
5000 Met El 4s	93	5000 WNY&P 1st	106⅛
9000 do 2d	106	12000 W U call 6s	106⅛@107
3000 MK&T 6s Tex	79⅛	3000 W&E 1st	89⅛
37000 MK&T 1st 4s	84⅛@[illegible]	20000 WS gtd 4s reg	106⅛
6000 do 2d	59⅛@[illegible]		
1000 Mex Nor 1st	97		

HEAVY SALES OF STEEL RAILS MADE.

Recent Reduction of the Price of Billets Causes a Heavy Demand for the Commodity.

New York, Feb. 11.—Bradstreet's on Saturday will say:

"The more favorable features of the business week include sales of 300,000 tons of steel rails on the collapse of the pool, which promises work for the mills for months to come; the advance in the price of print cloths, following the sale of 750,000 pieces from accumulated stocks; and the starting up of a number of important metal and industrial establishments throughout the East and Middle States.

"The recent reduction in the price of steel billets of $5 a ton while rails were reduced only $3 foreshadowed another cut in rail prices or the breaking up of the pool. The latter finds prices from $8 to $9 lower than last week. One effect will be to stimulate exports of rails, demand for domestic bessemer pig-iron and ore, and consumption of iron and steel generally. There is a moderate increase in demand for pig-iron at Pittsburg and purchases have been made by St. Louis stovemakers. Considerable activity is reported in hemlock leather, for which the price is higher, and American purchases of wool at the late London sales amount to 45,000 bales, the heaviest total at any one such sale since the speculative buying there by Americans prior to the going into effect of the McKinley tariff. The movement of prices is, on the whole, favorable.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from St. John, N. B., amount to 2,051,345 bushels from Feb. 5 to Feb. 10 inclusive (the week being one day short), as compared with 3,168,000 bushels last week, 2,718,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,572,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,005,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,080,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn during the same period show a very large gain, amounting to 4,169,274 bushels, as compared with 3,659,000 bu last week, 3,143,000 bu in the week a year ago, 562,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 1,520,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 712,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893."

BEAR MOVEMENT IN INDUSTRIALS.

Bond Market Is Well Held, with Symptoms of Public and Foreign Buying.

New York, Feb. 11.—Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market will on Saturday say:

"No difficulty could be found in describing the course of this week's market. The activity was entirely professional and took the form of a bear movement in the industrials. The coal stocks were also unsteady, under the same kind of pressure, but the general railroad share list was firm and at intervals showed more or less strength, while the bond market has been well held, with symptoms of public and foreign buying in a number of the speculative issues.

"The principal incidents of the week were connected with the investigation of industrial trusts and monopolies by a committee of the New York Legislature, causing a stop to be put to buying support and liquidation of speculative holdings.

"The firmness of the railroad share list and the strength of bonds, in the face of the break in the industrials, were subjects of general remark. There was considerable European buying of certain classes of bonds, particularly the Northern Pacific and Atchison issues. The market is bare of really high-grade investments, and this, with the high prices they command, has turned the inquiry toward the more speculative classes. Europe did nothing in our stocks. Speculation in London has been dull and depressed on the fears of future complications in the East.

"The weakness of the coal stocks is the result of continued dullness in that trade. It would seem that competition by low-priced bituminous is hurting the market for anthracite."

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1896 OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON COMPANY.

Though Showing a Decrease in Net Earnings of $17,756, the Results Are Not Deemed Entirely Unsatisfactory — Passenger Department Falls Off and Freight Gains—President Blackstone Calls Attention to Excessive Taxation in the West.

While the Chicago and Alton has suffered in common with other Western roads from the stagnation in business existing during 1896, yet the results of operation for the year are not entirely unsatisfactory. The annual report of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, shows a decrease in net earnings of $17,756. There was an increase in gross earnings of $37,797, which was overcome, however, by an increase in operating expenses of $55,554.

The following is a comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the year:

	1896.	1895.
Earnings from all sources	$6,840,283	[illegible]
Operating expenses	4,038,546	[illegible]
Net earnings	$2,801,736	[illegible]

Passenger earnings decreased $17,912 and there was an increase in freight earnings of $48,991. Gross earnings on shipments of farm products from local stations in Illinois have steadily increased from $790,[illegible] in 1881 to $1,011,032 in 1896.

President Blackstone calls special attention to the excessive taxation of railroad property in the West and to statistics which show that while the assessment of railroad property for many years has been increased the assessment of all other property has been reduced. The Alton road, he says, was extended to Kansas City in 1879, and the number of miles of railroad upon which the company has paid taxes has remained unchanged for the last seventeen years.

A tabular statement to which he calls attention shows that the net earnings have decreased and the taxes have increased. The taxes amounted to $147,413 in 1880 and to $315,745 in 1896. The percentage of taxes to net earnings has increased from 4.24 per cent in 1880 to 11.27 per cent in 1896.

President Blackstone expresses the hope that more favorable terms may be obtained for the use of the tracks between Washington and Peoria and for the use of such terminal facilities as are needed at Peoria, so as to make it an object for the company to continue its traffic to and from Peoria.

BOARD OF CONTROL ELECTS DEPEW.

Trunk Line Presidents Meet and Choose a Successor to the Late George B. Roberts.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, which is made up of the Presidents of the several lines included in the combine, met today. The meeting was the first regular session since the death of President George B. Roberts, who was the Chairman of the board. The first business was the choice of a successor, and, on motion of President Thomson of the Pennsylvania railroad, President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central was chosen by acclamation. The newly elected Chairman, with Messrs. Fuller of the Ontario and Western, Thomas of the Erie, Ashley of the Wabash, and Sloan of the Lackawanna were named as a committee to draft resolutions expressing the feeling of the board on the death of President George B. Roberts.

Later resolutions were passed, after a long talk over the recent cutting in east-bound freight rates, declaring that the schedule should be lived up to without exception. It was passed without dissent, though several of those present who had been prominent in the cutting did not explain their recent relation of the rates now in force.

There was no formal acceptance of the position by Dr. Depew, and there was some doubt expressed by outsiders whether it was with his sanction that the choice fell upon him. In the popular mind he has been slated for the important diplomatic mission to the Court of St. James under President McKinley, and his election to this arduous railroad post was regarded as a contradiction of the general impression. It had been a generally understood matter that President Ingalls of the Big Four road was to take the Chairmanship of the Board of Control in case Mr. Roberts was too ill to retain the position. As Mr. Ingalls is a Vanderbilt President and a possible successor of Mr. Depew should he leave as head of the Central system, it would be a very easy matter for Mr. Ingalls to fill the Depew vacancies in both bodies.

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E. B. STRONG, of the late firm of Fuss, Strong & Co.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, President Globe Stone Company.
W. T. FENTON.

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BUSINESS CHANCE.

Charles L. Boyd, assignee of the Grote-Greenstreet Chemical company, has been ordered by the County Court of Cook County to sell five-acre tract of land with eight new factory buildings, the fixtures therein, for first-class chemical factory. A No. 1 natural gas well, merchandise, supplies on hand; inventored at about $17,410 00, for $7,500.00, unless a higher and better bid is received before 10 a. m. February 19th, 1897. Call and get particulars at Room 1218 Ashland Block.
CHARLES L. BOYD, Assignee.

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THE TRIBUNE
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, One Cent
SUNDAY, FIVE CENTS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Thursday, Feb. 11, 1897:

Halsted-st., 86 7-12 n w of Barry-av., w f, 23x72, Feb. 5 [A. E. Sturges to S. Wollacott]	$6,000
12th-st., n e cor. Wallace, s f, 50x65, Jan. 6 [J. W. Tinsley to C. G. Wiggins]	3,000
Warren-av., 185 ft. m. or l. e of California, s f, 17¼x122, Feb. 2 [S. A. Foley to C. F. Brown]	7,500
South Park-av., 148 n of 69th-st., e f, 17x 174, Nov. 1, 1896 [C. W. Miller to S. C. Owen]	4,500
Washington-av., 38 s of 50th-st., e f, 19x 100, Feb. 6 [E. M. Loomis to L. F. Loverin]	12,000
Claremont-av., 215 n of Potomac, e f, 24x 125, Aug. 13, 1896 [J. M. Watson et al. to A. M. Rund]	1,100
Adams-st., 51 e of S. 43d-av., n f, 25x 121 7-10, Jan. 4 [W. A. Reuter to J. P. Schmitz]	1,300
Adams-st., 76 e of S. 43d-av., n f, 50x 121 7-10, Jan. 6 [J. Visser to same]	2,700
Union-av., bet. 59th and 60th-sts., w f, 25x 130, Oct. 12, 1896 [A. Donigan to T. Scanlan]	1,000
Huron-st., 28 e of Townsend, s f, 24x100, Feb. 10 [Master in Chancery to A. Olson]	1,800
80th-st., 125 w of Vernon-av., n f, 25x150, Feb. 4 [C. Christensen to A. E. Bachli]	2,575
Blue Island-av., 24 w of Hoyne, s f, 24x 100, Feb. 10 [V. Soukup to M. Voudrak]	2,225
W. 12th-pl., 240 e of Lincoln-st., s f, 24x 125, Feb. 10 [J. Paukratz to A. Voudrasek]	2,600
Congress-st., 96 w of Winchester-av., s f, 24x125, Sept. 16, 1896 [U. O. Gleason to H. V. Gleason]	1,000
Belden-av., 96 w of Spaulding, s f, 48x150, Jan. 19 [A. J. Schultz to A. Barnes]	2,800
Southport-av., 83 s of Rosemont, e f, 82x125, Jan. 15 [F. Siegel to S. E. Hamilton]	3,000
Jeffery-av., 103 n of 90th-st., w f, 50x124, Feb. 8, 1891 [C. G. Theleen to E. A. Hamberg]	1,600
Hutchinson-av., 441 w of N. 48th-av., n f, 25x125, Feb. 11 [C. B. Stuart to M. F. Eads]	2,500
8th-av., n e cor. W. 46th-pl., w f, 21x70, Aug. 1, 1892 [J. G. Earle to J. Nuding]	1,850
Ashland-av., 224 s of Grace-st., e f, 25x 124¾, Dec. 2, 1896 [A. G. Kessel to L. Kessel]	4,500
23d-pl., 120 e of Archer-av., n f, 25x100, Feb. 10 [M. in C. to E. Benjamin]	6,779
N. 47th-av., n w cor Leland, e f, 50x125, more or less, Sept. 5, 1896 [C. H. Trego to S. McAllister]	1,100
Buena Park Terrace, n. e. cor. Evanston-av., s f, 125x100, Feb. 5 [H. Smith to W. Casey]	17,000
Webster-av., n w cor Seminary, s f, 81 1-8x 125, Feb. 10 [M. D. Jamieson to K. Cohlgraff]	12,000
Southport-av., 191 s of 63d-st., w f, 25x124, Dec. 30, 1896 [L. V. Leiter to C. De Koker]	2,900
Morgan-st., 98 n of 118th, w f, 25x125, Feb. 3 [C. Reid to A. J. Williamson]	2,500
Morgan-st., 123 n of 118th, w f, 25x125, Feb. 5 [C. Reid to T. E. Thompson]	2,000
Flournoy-st., 184¾ e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 42 9-10x124 9-10, Feb. 10 [C. Gindele to E. J. Tank]	2,500
116th-st., 226 w of State, s f, 40x124½, Feb. 1 [D. N. Wilbur to G. A. Rapp]	1,800
St. Lawrence-av., 73 s of 64th-st., e f, 50x 122, Feb. 1 [W. Graper to F. P. Budinger]	1,900
Root-st., 96¼ e of Seneshall, s f, 25x112, Feb. 11 [C. Dorow to J. Huber]	1,400
Grant-pl., 140 w of Cleveland-av., n f, 24x 124, Feb. 10 [H. Colgrapt to M. D. Jameson]	17,000
Johnston-av., 178 s of Sacramento, s f, 25x 100, Feb. 6 [C. E. Cessna to W. Watson]	1,800
Lincoln-av., 118 s e of Robey-st., n f, 50 through to Robey, Jan. 11 [H. F. Schuettler to W. Harris]	5,000
Homer-st., 143¾ e of Rockwell, n f, 24x 124, Feb. 6 [J. Elder to A. Krueger]	2,500
Same property, Feb. 6 [A. Krueger to A. Elder]	2,500
Homer-st., 119¾ e of Rockwell, n f, 24x124, Feb. 6 [J. Edler to A. Krueger]	2,500
Princeton-av., 196 n of 58th-st., w f, 25x117, Aug. 20, 1896 [J. Byman to J. A. Nysledt]	1,500
51st-st., 165 w of Princeton-av., n f, 24x 125¼, Jan. 15 [H. M. McCormick to E. Visse]	2,800
Center-av., 223 s of 60th-st., w f, 24x124, Feb. 10 [S. Boberg to Homestead B. and L. Assn.]	2,500
Prairie-av., 60¼ s of 44th-st., w f, 16¼x 173 62-100, Jan. 28 [H. E. Fellows to E. Hegi]	7,500
Diversey-av., s w cor Robey-st., 10 80-100 acres, Feb. 5 [Wm. Kurz et al., quit claims, to Deering Harvester Co.]	68,750
Same only, Feb. 5 [Kurz & Haegele Ice Co. to Deering Harvester Co.]	68,750
Warren-av., 117 w of Campbell, s f, 24x126, Feb. 1 [W. E. Merle to J. B. Heany]	5,000
Harvard-st., 226 n of 89th, w f, 37½x125, Feb. 11 [P. A. Peterson to C. Elfstrom]	1,600
Cottage Grove-av., 79 s of 55th-st., w f, 39¾ x60 92-100, Feb. 11 [J. M. Reddy to E. B. Smith]	10,000
55th-st., 70 s of Cottage Grove-av., n f, 60 8-100x118, Feb. 11 [same to same]	15,000
Emerald-av., 50 n of 50th-st., w f, 25x 124 8-10, Jan. 15 [E. Visser to H. McCormick]	5,000
Premises No. 3709 Vincennes-av., Dec. 21, 1896 [B. Harding to A. C. Harding]	5,000
Millard-av., 72 s of W. 26th-st., e f, 24x125, Feb. 11 [L. G. Mosher to Traders' B. and L. Assn.]	8,481
Lawndale-av., 50 s of W. 28th-st., w f, 50x 125¼, Hamlin-av., 145 s of W. 28th-st., w f, 25x125, and other prty in Town of Proviso, Jan. 11 [G. K. Harvey to L. F. Adams]	4,410
Whipple-st., 176 s of Armitage-av., e f, 25x 164¾, Jan. 7 [Commercial L. and B. Assn. to N. E. Haugan]	2,250
Dayton-st., s w cor Eastman-av., e f, 348x 160, m or l, Nov. 5, 1896 [S. A. Robbins to Strom Mnfg. Co.]	20,000
Hawthorne-av., s e cor Eastman-st., s w f, 353¼x160, m or l, Nov. 5, 1896 [A. P. Woodworth to Strom Mnfg. Co.]	25,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

W. J. Malcolm, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6333 Aberdeen-st.	$2,300
Frank Schoolchow, two 1-story frame cottages, 1973 and 1975 N. Halsted-st.	1,200
B. McGuire, 2-story frame residence, 445 Warner-av.	1,700
M. Barbe, 1-story brick rear addition, 438 Rhine-st.	1,000
Miss M. Kipp, 2-story frame dwelling, 1323 Ballou-st.	1,000
Jacob Weber, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 191 and 193 Superior-st.	10,000
O. Johnson, 2-story frame flats, 742 Berwyn-av.	1,500
E. A. King, 2-story frame residence, 4107 Perry-av.	3,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

A. L. Schultz Coal and Feed company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; mercantile; incorporators, Gustav Wolf, Aug. L. Schultz, and Herman G. Sigmund.

Chicago Cattle company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; deal in cattle; incorporators, James C. Armstrong, Henry Deninger, William J. Haerther, and Marcellus W. Brady.

McDonough County Fruit company, at Colchester; capital stock, $3,500; raise fruit; incorporators, C. W. Whithall, Darius Hicks, and Henry Roberts.

Cook & Van Evera company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; manufacture bicycles, etc.; incorporators, David S. Cook, DeWitt Van Evera, and Grant Newell.

Lumberman Publishing company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $1,000 to $50,000.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Fuel company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000.

The New Era Medical Institute, at Chicago, certified to a dissolution of organization and made surrender of charter.

New Era Medical Institute, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; deal in proprietary medicines and operate medical institute; incorporators, Joachim H. Weintraub, L. M. Courter, and James D. Small.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLANK BOOK, GRAYISH COLOR, filled with records of experiments in physics, formula, etc., between the University of Chicago and Lexington-av., to 125 51st-st.; suitable reward by TRUMAN MICHELSON, above number.

LOST—A MARTEN MUFF IN WAITING-ROOM of Jackson Park skating pond, about 4 p. m., Feb. 10. Return to Flat 548, Hotel Ingram, 60th and Washington-av., and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN SMITH: NO REPLY TO my letter of two weeks ago.

PERSONAL—M.: FOR GOD'S SAKE, COME home. E. is crazy. Y.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

A LARGE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM
WILL SELL
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
ON WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NO SECURITY REQUIRED.
GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENTS.
ADDRESS J L 51, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—VISTA CREAM SALVE REMOVES all facial blemishes, and positively makes the complexion clear and beautiful. Price $1.00 per jar. VISTA TOILET CO., Suite 1518 Masonic Temple. Hours 10 to 4.

PERSONAL—HANDS READ, LESSONS GIVEN. Comte Saint-Germain, A. B., LL. M., National School of Palmistry, 42 Auditorium Building, afternoons.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and credit man, 28; fine, rapid penman; late with heavy Chicago concern; unquestionable references as to ability and integrity. Address Z 305, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MANager, cashier, correspondent, or confidential man by business-man, 33; experienced and competent; highest references as to ability and character from Chicago mercantile house. J L 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, MUsician, position in a music store, either sheet music or small instrument department. Address Z 293, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS collector or at any kind of office work; reference. Address Z 246, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED GRADUate druggist, down-town experience. Address Z 247, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, afternoon and evenings. Z 222, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING SALESman; is good collector. Address Z 318, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATed youth in office; good writer; one year experience; references. YX 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STRONG BOY, 17, ON farm; experienced; references. MILLER, 3604 Cottage Grove-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOOD-TURNER and machine hand. A HAWKINSON, 316 West 53d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN; FIRST-class reference. J. H. B., 46 Sangamon-st., city.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED BUTler; references. Address F. BIBEE, 3152 Wentworth.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; best of references. Address COACHMAN, 207 Oak-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; CHIcago references. Address Z 272, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED man, position as stenographer, clerk, office assistant, or correspondent; refs. Z 250, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TELEGRAPH OPerator, stenographer, and general office man. Address Z 261, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—OPPORTUNITY TO go to Mexico after mining property or to Pacific coast, by a practical mining man; have been in Mexico and know entire coast to Alaska; references. Address Z 388, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE married man as janitor or assistant in store, office, or flat building; handy with tools; strictly sober and reliable. Address CHRIST LYKOW, 241 N. Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—READY FOR ANY honest work; qualified especially for bookkeeping, to manage correspondence, and write advertising matter. Address Z 381, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG YOUNG Swedish man to work around house and care of horses and cow. 3157 Wentworth-av. A. ERICKSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK; HIGH school graduate; experienced young lady as assistant bookkeeper or doctor's office. Address Z 275, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED and competent young lady bookkeeper; excellent references. Address J V 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS D. E. BOOKKEEPer, cashier, and correspondent, by young lady; about March 1. Address Z 231, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY bookkeeper; five years' experience. Address Z 249, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, OFfice work, experienced, $4 per week. Address Z 290, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED German girl for housework. Address R., 384 W. Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNdress, by experienced girl; wages, $5. 2334 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress or general housework; city references. 2932 S. Park-av., bakery.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl as cook without washing. 2218 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork by colored lady. 3628 Vernon-av.; basem't.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. 621 70th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG lady as housekeeper for gentleman. 271 East 57th-st., Flat 348.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, with several years' experience; owns Remington typewriter and mimeograph; first-class work guaranteed. Address Z 260, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT PHONOgraph or graphophone operator; stenographer. Address Z 245, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; Remington operator and stenographer; salary $7. Address Z 337, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher of two years' experience; prefer law office. Address Z 368, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS stenographer, good grammarian and speller, as private secretary. Address Z 235, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGrapher, 8 years' experience; A1 references; $15 per week. Address Z 270, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHIC work of all kinds; circulars, etc. R. 51 Dexter Bldg.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN; EFFICIENT. Address Z 292, Tribune office.

CLERK—GOOD DRUG CLERK, TO TAKE charge of store, moderate salary. Address Z 251, Tribune office.

CLERK — GROCERY — WITH CUSTOMERS around 42d-av. and Van Buren-st. Address Z 266, Tribune office.

DRUGGIST—REGISTERED, CAPABLE OF managing. Call Room 919, 126 State-st.

GROCERY CLERK—WHO CAN ASSIST BUTCHer. Apply 505 E. 43d-st., at 8 p. m.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR — ACQUAINTED with large wholesale houses; references required. 66 Metropolitan Block.

CANVASSER—TEA AND COFFEE; ONE WHO can command trade. 143 E. 43d-st.

MAN — STEADY YOUNG MAN TO TAKE orders from families; steady work to right man; state age, experience, and salary expected; do you speak German? Address Z 289, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG—TO SOLICIT COLLECTIONS IN law office; good chance for hustler; state particulars. Address Z 264, Tribune office.

MAN—INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE MAN; SPEcial position. 74, 121 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN — AN EXPERIENCED LIQUOR traveling salesman; German preferred; must have an established trade in Central and Southern Minnesota; state age, where last employed, and other particulars; large salary to the right man. Address B. KUHL & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMAN—OF SUPERIOR ABILITY TO handle a difficult article; $3,000 a year to the right man; state age and experience. Address Z 291, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CALLING ON BICYCLE TRADE; specialty; new; used on every machine; pocket sample; big commission. Address, today, Z 294, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS, coupon books, and many other specialties to merchants. Pershing Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED IN SELLING shoes. Apply Supt.'s office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SALESMEN—TO DRUG TRADE, SIDE LINE; new; big seller. Address, today, Z 295, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED, SAFE. CALL at 49 Wabash-av.

SOLICITORS—MEN OR WOMEN TO SELL A specialty every household wants; big money to right parties. Address, today, Z 296, Tribune.

Boys.

BOY—OR MAN—STRONG, TO TAKE CARE OF two horses, etc., easy job, good home, board, room, and $6 per month; German preferred; call only between 8 and 10 a. m., barn, 4245 Wabash-av.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT AND INTELLIGENT; fine opportunity to grow into the business; must write a good hand, otherwise do not reply. Address J L 162, Tribune office.

Trades.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS WANT A man with some capital to start business. 1818 Wabash-av.

PRINTERS—FREE MEN, BELONGING TO NO trade organization, who are out of employment, send address, with references, Z 280, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AND YOST OPERATOR, competent, male; give age and experience. Address Z 259, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MERCANTILE HELP ALL KINDS SUPPLIED positions. 934 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—REM.; YOUNG MAN; wholesale house; $12. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 152.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN—MODERATE SALary to start; good prospects for future; state age, experience, reference, salary expected. Address Z 220, Tribune office.

BUSINESS-MAN—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and energetic, to represent a first-class life insurance company in this city; to the right man favorable terms will be offered. Address Z 344, Tribune office.

COLLECTORS—FOR INDUSTRIAL INSURance Co.; a few steady men. Call 553 W. 63d, corner Wright-st., Room 1.

MAN—A CAPABLE, STEADY YOUNG BUSIness man can get permanent State managing position with old reliable manufacturing house, with salary of $100 and expenses per month; also share of branch receipts, if he can invest $1,200 to $1,500 in stock to be carried; state experience. Address J L 158, Tribune office.

MAN—RELIABLE, IN EACH COUNTY TO REPresent a large Western manufacturer able to manage branch office; rare chance; no capital required, but reference. Address Z 274, Tribune.

MEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS EDUCATED MEN; only men of energy need apply; references; $15 per week. Call after 9 a. m. M. E. HENDERSON, 59 E. Washington-st., 3d floor.

VOCAL STUDENTS—FOR A PRACTICAL school. 914 Steinway Hall. Call 4 to 5 p. m. any day.

YOUNG MAN—TO SUPERINTEND BRANCH office in Chicago; $1,200 yearly to capable man; must furnish $600 to $800 for carrying stock, and satisfactory references. Address Imperial Co., 125 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK — BY LARGE WHOLESALE house, young lady, operator on Remington typewriter, as bill clerk; wages to begin $6 per week; more as become proficient. Address J L 164, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN—FOR SHOES. Apply Supt.'s office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Domestics.

GIRL—YOUNG, NOT OVER 17, TO ASSIST AT housework; family of two. Call 6049 Lexington-av.

GIRL—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swedish preferred. Apply this morning, 5414 Prairie-av., top flat.

GIRL—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, low wages. 4101 Grand-blvd., flat 1.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN OR Scandinavian servant for general housework; family of four. 320 E. 45th-st.

WAITRESS—MUST BE NEAT; EVENINGS, 6 to 8; West Side. Address Z 287, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY dressmaker late from Marshall Field's, good style, and fitter; will go out by the day, $1.50 per day. 206 S. Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED dressmaker, will sew this month for $1.25 a day. Address A M 242, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESS—FOR FINE UNDERWEAR AND children's clothes. 5438 Cornell-av.

Stenographers.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER — Young lady; $8 start. R. 934, 79 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—LADY $10. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

OFFICE LADIES, CASHIERS, SALESLADIES, supplied positions. 934 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn.

STENOGRAPHER—VERY RAPID; REM. MAchine; high salary. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—TO TRAVEL; EASY WORK; BIG wages. 98 Market, Room 207.

LADY—TO LEARN KINDERGARTEN WORK. Apply afternoons, 592 43d-st., Room 1.

MARKER—AND SORTER FOR LAUNDRY work. 6316 Dickey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; reasonable; winter rates; highest references; convenient.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—
Rooms with board.

150 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE PRINCETON-Yale, everything new; $7 and $8; no children.

North Side.

361 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE HANDSOME south front room with finest table, in small refined family; choice neighborhood; references.

503 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO LARGE FURnished connecting rooms; board; terms reasonable.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS; board families; reasonable rates. MRS. CROWELL.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, $5 and $5.50 weekly; steam heat.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN IN respectable American private family, where he can find good home; West Side, near Ohio-st.; state particulars. Address B A 397, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to bachelors only; electric light, passenger elevator, telephone, cafe, and buffet; near Ill. Cent. and cable; bellboy service, elegant baths. The Groveland, 31st-st. and Groveland-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class, with every modern convenience; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FURNISHED ROOMS, convenient to L road. 4219 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN ENGLISH BASEMENT brownstone front house, hardwood floors and finish, 3439 Michigan-av., 13 rooms and bath, $75. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NORTH SIDE RESIdence, 14 rooms, complete in every detail, furnished; price $250 per month; owner going to Europe. Campbell Investment Co., 626 Stock Exchange Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 OR 12-ROOM HOUSE near Alley L or Ill. Cent. R. R., between 22d and 39th-st. Address Z 293, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—I WILL ACCEPT $15 to May and $22.50 for the following year; newly-refinished 7-room brick flat; new furnace and everything modern; first applicant with good reference takes it. 6430 Grace-av.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, BATH, gas range, 3, 4, and 6-room flats; $12 to $23; 3535 Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLOCK FROM I. C. and L stations, 6-room flat; heated with water. See janitor or owner, BOYD.

TO RENT—7-ROOM BRICK FLAT, 125 24TH-st., near Indiana-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES, 54 FIFTH-AV. AND 195 Randolph-st. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—211 STATE-ST., NEAR ADAMS, building 25x147. Apply to JOHN BURKE, Revere House.

TO RENT—239-41 E. 55TH-ST., 2 LARGE steam heated stores; $40 month to good tenant. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW STORES FOR RESTURANT; all Illinois Central railroad traffic passing. 44 East 12th-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.; all modern conveniences; will rent cheap to desirable parties. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINE OFFICE SUITE, second floor. 58 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFT, AND FLOOR, steam heat. 147 E. Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PORTION OF OFFICE AND STORE. Call 21 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING OR SEPARATE floors, 56 to 66 W. Van Buren, s. e. cor. Clinton; good light, elevator service, plenty of steam power; possession May 1, 1897. C. C. WHITACRE, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 168 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—4,000 OR 5,000 SQUARE feet light manufacturing, with or without power, within 4 or 5 blocks of Washington and Canal-sts. Address Z 285, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESKROOM—IN SMALL office preferred; state price. NEWBEGIN, 761 Monadnock.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

25-FT. OAK AND GLASS, CHIPPED GLASS office partition; also 42-in. Mosler safe, cheap. 3611 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—SOLID MAHOGANY DESK, FLAT top, with mahogany chairs to match, style "Bank of England." Address Z 284, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A cutunder, extension top, family surry, on platform springs, has pole and shafts, is roomy and comfortable; also a handsome top road buggy; both are as good as new, and built by C. P. Kimball & Co.; also a fine road mare. 366 E. 37th-st, corner of Grand-blvd.

FOR SALE—KIMBALL HIGH GRADE STANhope and sidebar buggy. Apply McCoy's Barn, Forest-av. and 35th-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT JUMP SEAT SLEIGH; made in New York. Call 181 Monroe-st.

FINE HORSE, BROUGHAM, BUGGY, SURrey, cutter, your own price. J L 163, Tribune.

$60—TAKES A BROUGHAM. 1283 MILWAUkee-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER FOR A live and well-known bicycle factory of 6,000 wheels capacity and output practically sold; business well paying and a rare chance for right party, who must have business capacity and a capital of $25,000. Address for information HENRY HERMAN, Old Insurance Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSEIFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECONDhand steam pumps of all sizes and descriptions. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, LAMPS, WIRE, ELECtrical goods, all kinds. ROXBURG, 128 S. Clinton-st.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS OBTAINED UNDER GUARANTY; reduced rates for good, salable articles; manufactures on hand; advantages over others. ATTY. REICHELT, 1401 Monadnock Block.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROBERTS, GREATEST TRANCE AND business medium; reveals your entire life. 1307 Wabash-av.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—319 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW HYDE PARK RESIdences, 5129 to 5137 Madison-av., $17,500 to $18,000; modern; complete; choice location; near I. C. fast trains; open every p. m. See them, or C. H. BINNEY, or Owner, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTE BARGAIN—MODERN 3-flat building, near Alley L and 43d-st. DUDLEY F. DORSETT & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MY FINE 12-ROOM RESIDENCE, 50 ft. lot; cost $10,000, sell for $6,000; forced to sell. Address J L 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL; 2-FLAT BUILDING near 32d and Prairie-av., only $5,500, less than ground value. Address Z 253, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL ARE BARGAINS—
Monroe-st., w. of 40th, 2-story modern flat; stone front; 2 furnaces; make offer.
Park-av., near 44th, 2-story, modern, stone front flat; furnaces; $4,700; will take lot as part pay.

VACANT.
Lot on Adams-st., near Lincoln, $115 per foot.
38x150 on Adams, near Oakley, make offer.
Monroe-st., west of St. Louis; cheap.
Central Park-blvd., near St. Louis, $1,200.
Lexington-st., west of blvd., 50 ft., $2,500.
MONEY LOANED ON VACANT OR IMPROVED.
FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SECURE THIS! SECURE THIS!!
YOU'LL WISH YOU HAD IF YOU LOSE IT.
700 Monroe-st., near Lincoln, 2-story stone front house, 11 rooms; fine condition; frame barn.
839 Adams-st., near Leavitt, 2-story basement and attic brick house; to close an estate.
If you have decision to act at once go and see them, and call without delay. It will pay you.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—
72x105 feet on Canal, near Bunker, cheap, to close an estate. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Administrator.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, HANDSOME 3-story flat building, containing 8 rooms each; lot 20.7x110; centrally located; price $14,000; pays 6 per cent net with present low rentals.
Campbell Investment Co.,
626 Stock Exchange Bldg.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
TO WEST GROSSDALE
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW 6-7-8 ROOM houses, well located, $100 to $300 cash, balance monthly. Few choice lots, will build to suit, on monthly payments. Choice store to rent; fine opportunity for tailor, drug store, or grocery; also few well located houses, with barn; write for particulars. F. D. COSSITT JR., Owner, La Grange, Ill.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—EVANSTON, 60X250 ft. with 10-room modern residence, near Chicago-av. and university; $10,000.
50x190 and 9-room residence, near Dempster-st. and Hinman-av.; $6,000. Also at Hinsdale, 75x 280, and modern residence; $8,000.
The ground alone in each of these is worth the price. CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO., R. 626, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—DESIRABLE HOMES in Evanston and other north shore suburbs; also lots and acre property.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000—$15 PER MONTH BUYS new 2-story store and flat building at Edgewater Park; the only store in town. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM ON LAKE, NEAR Lake Villa, Ill.; bargain. Address Z 299, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHOICE VACANT, ROGERS' PARK or South Evanston, for $5,000 equity in superior flats, Warren-av.; want 2 or 3 flat building near Ill. Central for West Side and cash; wants smaller house for $6,000 equity in elegant corner residence, Washington-av. Address X 267, Tribune.

WANTED—WE HAVE A PURCHASER WHO will buy 50 feet vacant on North Side east of Wells-st., south of Division, and will pay all cash if a bargain. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, STRICTLY MODERN house in Kenwood district; must be a bargain; from $15,000 to $25,000.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD WESTERN FARM FOR A new 2-story 8-room modern brick house on Calumet-av.; price, $4,000. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF 55TH, 25 feet; will give $4,000. D B 317, Tribune.

WANTED—MODERN FLAT, SOUTH SIDE; must be cheap. Address Z 268, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—INDIANA LAND, clear of incumbrance, for stocks of general merchandise in Central Illinois. Z 377, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at the lowest current rates of interest.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY, WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

TO LOAN—$50,000 AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT. Several small sums, $1,000 to $2,500, on city or choice suburban 6 and 7 per cent.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums or whole, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

HAVE FUNDS ON HAND FOR LOANS OF ANY amount on improved Chicago property.
E. J. PRESTON & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $16,000 ON APARTment house near Western-av. and Van Buren-st. M. BEIFELD, 419 Home Ins. Bldg.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMprover real estate. Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAM. COM. loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

SPECIAL FUNDS—$2,500, $6,000, $8,000, $10,000 to loan on good security.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $500, $1,000, AND $1,500 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 AND $2,000, 6 AND 7 PER cent on improved; Chicago money. JOHN C. LONG, 849 Marquette Bldg.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 161 WASHINGTON-st.—Building loans on choice city property at lowest rates our specialty; money ready; no delay.

4½% AND 5% MONEY FOR CHOICE LOANS, inside property; 6% money, smaller loans. W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

CASH ON HAND FOR REAL ESTATE LOANS. J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington.

WANTED—$2,500, 3 YEARS; PRIVATE PARty; fine improved; residence. Z 279, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, and may be repaid in installments, on secured notes, goods in store, mortgages, and available securities of all kinds.
City, village, and drainage warrants bought and sold. SHIELD & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1) COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

FOR SALE—$3,000, $5,000, $9,000, AND $25,000 choice 6 per cent net first mortgages on finely located Chicago improved; ready; principals only. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party quietly and quickly; easy payments. 539 Marquette Bldg.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE UPON their own names. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

I LOAN MONEY TO SALARIED PEOPLE without security, private. 526, 84 La Salle-st.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, do call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased and loaned upon. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; legal interest. 513, 108 Dearborn.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—GOOD SIZE LOT WITH spacious residence, suitable for a club; North Side, east of State-st.; will eventually purchase if location and price are satisfactory.
Campbell Investment Co.,
626 Stock Exchange Bldg.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHY AND HOW
A FIRST-CLASS PIANO
IS OFTEN MADE
UNNECESSARILY EXPENSIVE
TO THE PURCHASER.

There are many excellent pianos manufactured in the East. Sold in the West, they of necessity cost very largely in excess of their original valuation. The large sum asked by the railroads for bringing them West and the profit that goes to the Western merchant must come from the pocketbook of the purchaser.

The Kimball piano is made in Chicago at the largest, best appointed and most thoroughly modernized piano and organ factory in the world. While the cost of production and the manufacturer's price are thus strictly minimized, the Kimball piano, in point of tonal qualities, as in faithful mechanical construction, is conceded by the artists of the world to be unsurpassed by any instrument made.

The purchaser of a Kimball piano in the West gets the manufacturer's lowest price without having the merchant's profit and the cost of transportation added to it. Easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st., Chicago.

BARGAIN— A Hallet & Davis piano, largest size, elaborate case, guaranteed sound and good for years of service by the makers; an inside price to the right person.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

RENTING— PIANOS from $2 upward. ORGANS from $1 upward.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

EVERYBODY— Knows the Hallet & Davis Pianos to be superior in all respects. Notwithstanding this fact, as now sold by ourselves, they cost the user but a mere trifle more than ordinary pianos. You will make a mistake if you do not inspect them. Easy terms.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTABLISHED 1868.
BARGAINS.
BARGAINS.
BARGAINS.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.
FOR
TWO WEEKS
TWO WEEKS
TWO WEEKS
CASH OR EASY TERMS.
In all the natural woods and the latest improvements. Pianos to rent at $4 and $5 monthly. All rent applied if purchased. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH.
ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49, 51, 53 Jackson.

SOMETHING NEW IN PIANOS.
All prospective purchasers should see the following:
STYLE "PURITAN" MASON & HAMLIN.
STYLE "E" VOSE & SONS.
STYLE "N" SMITH & BARNES.
For absolute perfection in tone, action, and workmanship they are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable.
Catalogues mailed.
J. A. NORRIS CO., 250, 252 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS ARE HIGH GRADE in tone, materials used, workmanship, finish, etc.; in durability and staying in tune the Adam Schaaf Pianos excel them all; our prices are lower than is usually asked for inferior instruments; we sell on easy terms to suit customers; absolute warranty furnished; we are manufacturers. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A LEADER.
NEVER SUCH A CHANCE BEFORE. A new piano, in all natural woods, walnut, mahogany, oak, ebony, etc.; double veneers, ivory keys, three pedals. Usual price $260; now only $165. Every piano accompanied with a fine stool, drapery, and a GUARANTEE for SEVEN YEARS. Terms so easy that all can buy.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO SEE THE bargains at
CHASE BROTHERS.
Beautiful designs. Perfect in tone. Fully guaranteed. Manufacturer's prices. Pianos to rent. Easy payments to suit purchaser.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
N. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st., (Opposite Auditorium.)

TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH—UPRIGHT pianos; bright, new, and clean, with a tone as clear as a bell; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 EACH—SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIAnos: Decker, Vose, Schaff, Colby, Chickering, and others; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE TUNE, REPAIR, EXCHANGE, AND STORE pianos at lowest rates; factory 398-400 West Monroe-st., office and salesrooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY—NEW YORK AND Boston makers; new upright pianos $155 each; come and see these instruments.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$235 BUYS A SOHMER UPRIGHT PIANO, French walnut case, largest size; $85 buys a Weser Bro. upright piano, cost two years ago $300. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$115 BUYS LARGE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN GOOD order; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHY NOT RENT A PIANO UNTIL YOU ARE ready to buy? We rent good uprights at from $3.50 monthly, and apply one year's rent on purchase. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226-228 Wabash-av.

$250 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; $285 buys a Knabe upright piano; fully guaranteed. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

GOLD CURE FOR WHISKY, OPIUM, AND TObacco habits; infallible method; consultation free. Room 604, No. 91 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of women; 22 years' practice; private home.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA—GRADUATE UNIversity of Edinburg, specialist; diseases of women. 78 State-st., Suite 32; hours, 10 to 6.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, MEAT MARket, doing business of $20,000 per year; finest equipped shop in Illinois; good reasons for selling out. Address W. D. LESSER, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—IN A GOOD country town, 60 miles west of Chicago, a combined bakery, grocery, and restaurant. Direct inquiries to HINCKLEY REVIEW, Hinckley, Ill.

CASH FOR SHOES AND OTHER MERCHANdise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127-129 Market-st.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK DRY GOODS, shoes, or other merchandise; confidential. Call or address L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 181 Monroe-st.

$450 BUYS HALF OFFICE BUSINESS; MAKES money quick. Address Z 286, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL BUSINESS, GOOD STAND; cheap. 346 Ogden-av.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES, ETC.—
A new York firm well located and favorably known to the trade is open to represent a good Western manufacturer of the above for New York City and State, New Jersey, and the export trade generally; a representative is now in Chicago. Address Z 282, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 OLD-STYLE BICYCLES AT once; spot cash. MEAD CYCLE CO., 287 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE; COURSES IN SHORThand, bookkeeping, and correspondence; day and night; write for full information.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY—WAREHOUSES FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc.; established 1871; furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350 and 352 Wabash-av.; tel. main 1,545.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO OR THREE CARAT diamond; will give a fine team, harness, and phaeton, or extension top carriage. Address Z 281, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—PURSUANT TO AN order of the County Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, in the matter of the voluntary assignment of the Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, entered Feb. 6, 1897, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Henry C. Staver, assignee of the Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, will receive bids up to 10 o'clock a. m., Feb. 16, 1897, for the purchase for cash of the entire estate of the Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company in his hands as assignee. Such estate consists of the plant of said Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company located at Auburn Park, Cook County, Ill., composed of the real estate, buildings, appurtenances, boilers, engines, machinery, tools, shafting, belting, pulleys, furniture, fixtures, electric lighting and heating apparatus, all subject to a trust deed to the Equitable Trust company of Chicago, Ill., to secure an indebtedness of $100,000; and materials and merchandise contained in said factory building and elsewhere, manufactured, unmanufactured, and in process of manufacture; accounts and bills receivable, arising in the conduct of the business by said Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, and its assignee, and all choses in action, rights, credits, equities, and effects of every name and nature heretofore owned by or accruing to said Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company and its assignee. Bids may be presented to the undersigned assignee at his office in Auburn Park, Cook County, or to his attorneys at 517 Home Insurance Building, Chicago, and all bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of the amount of such bid, as an earnest of the good faith of said bid, which amount will be forfeited to the assignee in case such bidder becomes the purchaser and fails to complete the purchase. All bids will be returned into court at 10 o'clock a. m., Feb. 16, 1897, and a sale made at that time, under the direction of the court, of the entire estate in the hands of the assignee to the highest and best bidder for cash.
HENRY C. STAVER, Assignee.
BULKLEY, GRAY & MORE,
Attorneys for assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF BAZZETT & UHER COMPANY, INSOLVENT.

Pursuant to a decree made and entered in this cause by the County Court of Cook County on the 10th day of February, 1897, the assignee, Charles H. Lane, will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the courtroom usually occupied by Judge Carter, the entire stock of merchandise and fixtures of said insolvent, at which time and place the bids will be submitted to the court for its approval.

The property consists of jewelry, books, notions, and fixtures, and an inventory of same may be seen at 102 E. Madison-st., on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of February, 1897.
CHARLES H. LANE, Assignee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 21, 1896.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to John C. McKeon, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.
JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES—
We carry a full line of the "Reliable" Gas Ranges, Stoves, and Hot Plates. Also coal oil heaters. Come and figure with us. We are still headquarters for the celebrated "Alaska" Refrigerators.
ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.,
50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE 8-ROOM FLAT; SELL cheap. 5633 Dearborn-st. Call after 6 o'clock.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FAMILY RANGE, Mason & Davis preferred. Z 278, Tribune.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE of a 22-room house, within walking distance; has made a profit of over $2,000. Address Z 283, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE wholesale jewelry firm will sell diamonds and watches on long time to reliable parties. Address J L 175, Tribune office.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY—J. B. WILSON, THE LEADing photographer. Studio, 389 State-st. Finest cabinets, 15 for $2; cameo finish, $3; platinum, $3.50; pictures copied; no cheap department store work allowed to leave this studio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY OR SELL—NEW OR SECond-hand moving picture machine. Apply Winterburn Ptg. Co., 158 S. Clark-st., Friday or Saturday, from 2 to 3 p. m.

SOLID GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE glasses, $4; eyes tested free; skilled optical graduates. Ray Optical Co., 151 S. Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11am | †Werra, March 6, 10 am
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 am | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 am
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 a. m. | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 am
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North German Lloyd, Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., N.w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.
St. Louis........Feb. 17 | New York......March 3
St. Paul.........Feb. 24 | St. Louis......March 10
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Belgenland.......Feb. 20 | Waesland.......Feb. 27
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Westernland.....Feb. 17 | Noordland......March 3
Southwark.......Feb. 24 | Friesland......March 10
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accommodations at winter rates. Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent.
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—
Escorted parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, programmes free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
Special Spring Parties May 15, S. S. "Ems" by the Southern Route to Italy, etc.; 61 days, $485; 101 days, $780. HENRY GAZE & SON'S (Ltd.), Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
DORIC...........Feb. 23, 1 p. m.
CHINA, via Honolulu...........March 4, 1 p. m.
BELGIC, via Honolulu...........March 13, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia.......March 25 | Columbia.......May 13
F. Bismarck.....April 8 | F. Bismarck.....May 27
Normannia......April 29 | Normannia......June 3
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 am | Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Furnessia, Feb. 13, noon. State of California, Feb. 20, noon. Saloon, second cabin, or steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 176 Jackson-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist." 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Pekin Express	† 1:00 pm	†12:25 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:00 pm	† 9:28 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Main 4585. *Daily. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Mpls., Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood, and Pacific Coast	*2:00 am / *6:15 pm	* 8:45 am / *10:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†6:25 pm / †11:25 pm	† 1:10 pm / * 8:30 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†6:25 pm	† 8:30 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	*10:15 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† [illegible] am	† [illegible] pm
New Orleans & Florida Sp.	*10:30 am	* [illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
St. Elmo & Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices 208 Clark-st. 'Phone, Express 1211. Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*11:15 pm	* 7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	† 8:15 am	e 8:10 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	* 9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm	†9:55 pm
Iowa and Dakotas	*10:15 pm	* 8:10 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 1:00 pm	e 9:30 am
Green Bay and Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 pm
Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	* 5:00 pm	†7:30 am
Marquette, and L. Superior	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., e8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., e6:30 p. m., †11:30 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. eEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	*10:25 am	* 7:00 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	† 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	†12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 4:30 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 4:35 pm	†10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque Ex.	‡10:30 am	† 1:00 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 am

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD, Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	† 6:00 pm	e 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	†10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	*10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 6:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 3:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, M'pls & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	* 4:15 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	& 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eMon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	* 9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	* 4:38 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:08 am	* 4:38 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 9:00 pm	*10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	* 9:55 am

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 201 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:30 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†1:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:30 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†9:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	*11:00 am	* 7:35 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:25 pm	* 9:45 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 8:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:45 pm
Washington Express	†11:00 am	†6:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2280 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n.	† 5:45 am / * 6:30 pm / *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm / * 9:20 am / * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	‡ 7:30 am	* 6:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 29, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids through car	† 7:20 am	† 3:00 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	†11:30 pm	e 6:30 am
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. eEx. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares charged on the B. and O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 5:30 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:14 am
New York Central Limited	* 6:00 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.), Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	11:50 am	6:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	8:55 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:35 pm	7:20 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:00 am	6:05 pm
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping-car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 389.

DIG UP A MISER'S GOLD.

THIEVES SECURE JOHN KRUSE'S SAVINGS OF OVER $750.

Two Savage Bulldogs, Standing Guard Over the Little House, Are Mysteriously Silenced—Boxes and Barrels Piled Against the Alley Window Conceal the Robbers, Who Dig Up the Entire Floor of the Cellar Before They Find the Treasure.

Down in the cellar of old John Kruse's house in North May street thieves dug for buried treasure the other night, and after they had patiently turned over every inch of sand and dirt in the cellar floor they crept quietly away with the box of gold for which they had hunted.

Over $750 was the booty the thieves carried off, and it was not in bonds that could not bring any one but the owner more than their value in waste paper, but it was in good, hard, yellow dollars that old John Kruse has been a lifetime in piling up. He mistrusted his friends and he feared banks. Besides, he liked to have his stacks of clinking coin where he could run it through his fingers and count it over now and then, so he kept it down in the bottom of his cellar and trusted the secret to no one.

He thought of thieves, but he did not believe any one knew that he, poor old John Kruse, had little more than enough to provide for his few wants. Besides, he owned two fierce bulldogs, which were never allowed to leave the house, and spent most of the time down in the cellar, and to them the old man trusted the guardianship of his treasure.

Kruse's house is a little frame house in the alley back of the brick house at No. 338 North May street.

Search for the Treasure.

It was last Monday night that the thieves went treasure hunting—not on a barren isle or a lonely coast, like the people in Stevenson's novels, but in the heart of a great city. How they found that old man Kruse had money of course no one knows. They had no cipher full of mysterious words and figures to guide them, but it is more than likely the pains the old man took to keep thieves away from his treasure attracted them.

The keeping of two savage dogs told the observing that Kruse had something in his house he wished to guard, and his extreme nervousness when strangers were about was another evidence that he had something he wished to hide.

At any rate, they found out. On Tuesday, when the old man got up early to see if everything was right about the place, he missed his two dogs. When he had gone to rest the night before he had left one dog tied in the entryway at the back of the house, while the other one was tied to the front stoop. During the night Kruse had not heard a sound from the dogs to signify that anything unusual was disturbing them. The old man slept, as he said, with one ear open, but he had heard nothing. When he looked out and saw his dogs were gone he at once feared his treasure, and leaped down the cellar stairs three steps at a jump.

Discovers His Loss.

He looked about him as he reached the bottom. In the gray light that filtered through one of the narrow windows which opened on the alley he saw the cellar basement had been upturned from one wall to the other. Great holes were dug here and there around the room, and the sand which had formed the floors was heaped in great piles along the walls and in the center.

The old man rushed to the window and yelled until his neighbors heard him and thought he had gone mad. They went down into the cellar and Kruse pointed out where he had hidden his hoard. There was a deep hole at that place where the thieves had taken out the treasure.

The Chicago avenue police came from their station, only three blocks away, but they could do nothing. There was actually not the slightest clew for them to work on.

A search of the cellar revealed pieces of half-burnt matches and tallow drippings, showing the thieves had dug by the light of tallow candles. Outside in the alley was a pile of boxes and barrels. The treasure hunters had drawn them in front of the window after climbing down into the cellar from the alley. With the boxes and barrels effectually cutting off their light from any chance prowler in the alley the robbers had gone about their work at leisure and spaded and searched while the old man slept quietly upstairs.

Dig Over the Whole Cellar.

From the appearance of the basement the thieves must have dug over every inch of it and down to a depth of from two to four feet in some places before their spades finally grated against the lid of the box and they lifted out the treasure. Then carrying their tools with them they had crawled out of the little window as quietly as they had come, and stepping gently over the boxes and barrels disappeared in the darkness with gold which it had taken old John Kruse a lifetime to save up.

How the thieves quieted the dogs is not known. They were savage brutes, and would hardly permit any one but their master to come near them even in daylight, while at night the old man himself had to approach them with a deal of whistling and coaxing. One of the dogs came back on Tuesday night. He was covered with dirt and blood. The old man thinks the robbers who stole his gold fed the dogs drugged meat, and when they were overcome tied them up and carried them away. Then they came back and pursued their hunt for the treasure without danger of interruption.

Kruse Almost Crazy.

Kruse is almost crazy over his loss. He has bought another bulldog to replace the one that disappeared. He wanders about his despoiled basement in the daytime as though he thought the thieves had dug the money up in one place only to bury it in another. He ties his two dogs at the front and back of his house when he goes to sleep, just as he used to do, and through the night the faithful dogs outside stand guard over the rifled cellar.

TROLLEY INTERESTS READY FOR WAR.

Fear the Effect on Overhead Systems of the Success of the General Electric Scheme.

The granting of a franchise to the General Electric railway company has precipitated a battle, with New York as the field, in which the trolley interests of New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities are trying to down the underground system. It is feared the successful operation of fifty-six miles of street railway in Chicago by the subway conduit system will sound the knell of the overhead trolley in every important city in America.

Lazarus Silverman is said to have gone to New York with power to buy or effect some consolidation scheme with the new company, but to have failed.

Perry Hull said: "The road will be built and operations will be begun at once. The franchise is not for sale, nor will we listen to any proposition looking to its purchase by or to the consolidation of our company with either the Chicago City railway company or the North or West Side companies, controlled by Mr. Yerkes."

The General Electric company, which furnishes 65 per cent of the electrical equipment for the trolley lines of the big cities, has been freely threatened with a general boycott unless the Chicago scheme is abandoned.

INVESTIGATE THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE

Inspector Conway Examines the Three Wurzburger Brothers, Who Occupied Part of the Williams Block.

Inspector Conway of the Fire Department is quietly at work investigating the cause of the fire which destroyed the Williams Building, Nos. 198-200 Monroe street, two weeks ago last Tuesday night.

The three Wurzburger brothers—Jonas, Harry, and Lee—were called into the inspector's office at the City Hall and interrogated as to their knowledge of the fire. The lower floor and basement were occupied by Wurzburger Bros. as a wholesale underwear store. G. H. Foster & Co. and the India Rubber company had the top floors.

Fire insurance patrol No. 1 is stationed but a hundred feet from the burned building. Fire Reporter Gillen ran to the building, and, he says, saw four men run out of the lower entrance. He was able to describe the men, and occupied a chair in another part of the inspector's office and closely scrutinized the men as they were questioned. Besides the Wurzburger brothers, their bookkeeper and a stock boy were also questioned. All declared they left the building at 6 o'clock and saw no trace of fire. Gillen declared they were not the men he had seen.

No Trace of Poison Found.

It developed yesterday that Dr. E. T. Grimes, who was arrested on Wednesday night, had not given Nathan W. Stevens poison, and the doctor and Stevens' wife, who was also arrested, will probably be released today. At the County Hospital it was said Stevens was suffering from a stomach complaint and no trace of poison could be found.

Inauguration Visitors to Washington.

All who want low rates, fine trains, fast time, and a pleasant trip purchase tickets over Pennsylvania lines, the shortest route from Chicago. Through trains for the National Capital depart from Chicago Union Station at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., 9 p. m., 11:30 p. m., and 2:45 a. m. Excursion tickets on sale March 1, 2, and 3. For details address H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., No. 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

5c for 30c laces—loom ends.
3c for 8c white goods remnants.
5c for 12c wash goods remn'ts.
4½c for 7c bleached muslins.
5c for 12c silkaline remnants.
1½c for 5c Turk. wash cloths.
—in the basement.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st.—through to Wabash-av.—main floor, second floor, third floor, and fifth floor.

29c for $1 dress goods remn'ts.
10c for 50c dress goods remn'ts.
18c for 40c flannel remn'ts.
75c for $3 Selz shoes, samples.
85c for $3 dress skirts.
39c for 95c night dresses.
—in the basement.

Spring silks..a fifty-cent furor for Friday.

50c for new 75c, $1.00, and $1.25 silks—a great half-dollar, half-price silk affair—a great lot—a great purchase—a great sale—75c changeable glace—75c changeable taffetas—$1.00 striped taffetas, black and colored grounds—$1.00 moire scintillantes—$1.15 gros de Londre brocades—$1.00 gros grains, satins—$1.25 spring novelty silks, black and colors—every correct weave, including a vast and varied assortment of the new '97 spring effects—the most important silk sale of the season—today—main floor and basement—50c. **50c**

Remnants of fine foreign wash fabrics

on the main floor—bargain square. A superb collection of remnants of the new spring wash fabrics—the rarest ideas—the most unique assortment in the U. S. For the past four weeks the selling of fine organdies, dimities, and fancy linen batistes has been phenomenal, and the result is a large assortment of remnants to get rid of. Remnants of foreign sheer French organdies, dimities, plain and figured, plain grass linens fancy linens, embroidered linens, St. Gall dotted Swisses, plumetis, lappets, nainsook—worth up to 65c a yard—Friday 23c and **12½c**

Remnants black goods—Friday on the main floor bargain square.. An extraordinary sale of all weaves, lengths, and designs, in plain and fancy black dress goods. The largest lot of remnants of new dress fabrics ever placed on sale so early in the season—remnants of Jacquards, soliels, openwork etamines, fancy cords, smooth cheviots, mohair and wool effects—granite weaves, natte fancies, fancy curls, boucle knots, lace overweaves, English bulbs, fancy matalasses—worth as high as $1.00 per yard—Friday **25c**

Remnants French challies—main floor bargain square.. 12,000 yards of fine all-wool French challies, late ideas in color combinations, in black, navy, pink, light blue, nile, cream, and white grounds—with spring flowers, leaves, branches, stripes, large and medium—flowers, dots, foulards, etc.—the real French cloth—worth 50c—Friday **25c**

12½c for 35c challies—just arrived—ten cases of those beautiful satin stripe challies, with the new colorings and patterns and designs—dainty figures and flowers—handsome large patterns in navy and black grounds—no limit to the purchaser—a wide range to choose from and the goods are worth 35c per yard—Friday, 12½c.

2.98 for $5.50 silk waists—a manufacturer's sample line—of plain, striped and figured silk—excellent quality—choice color combinations—dark and medium full front—high and fancy collars—the new sleeves.



Shirt waists—clearing all last season's fine waists—finest batiste, lawn, organdy and dimity—slightly mussed, otherwise similar in design and coloring to this season's styles—
75c for $3.75 waists.
98c for $4.00 waists.

Silk skirt sale—great lot of choice silk skirts—of changeable taffeta—also fancy checks—extra wide umbrella shape—deep flounce—
4.25 for $7.00 skirts.
5.50 for $9.00 skirts.

Children's coats—of imported boucle, cheviot, Scotch mixtures and fancy cloths—trimmed with braid and fur—with large collar and cape effects—colors navy, brown and red—sizes 1 to 3 years—4th floor—
3.98 for $8 cloaks.
5.00 for $12 cloaks.



Children's bonnets—of choicest silk—all colors—trimmed with fur and lace—
98c for $3.50 bonnets.
1.50 for $4.50 bonnets.

5.00 for boys' $8.00 suits— Double breasted coat with two pair trousers of imported cheviots and soft finish cassimeres—the new popular shades for spring—plaids, checks, nobby mixtures—also pure blue and black—Smith, Gray & Co. make—guaranteed to wear well and fit correctly—plenty of sizes—7 to 16—this price while they last Friday—2nd floor.



2.95 for boys' $5.00 suits—two piece—absolutely all wool cheviots—dark colors—medium weight—stylishly made—a splendid school suit—sizes 7 to 15—quantity limited—Friday—2nd floor.

3.95 for boys' $7.00 suits, two piece—double breasted and junior styles—fresh goods—Scotch and Berlin cheviots and cassimeres—strictly all wool and fast colors—plain blue, gray and brown—fancy overplaids—Smith, Gray & Co. make—sizes 3 to 16 years—2nd floor.

15c for reliable castile soap— pure white, real olive, best quality, full 3 pound bars.

10c for 75c belts—all kinds of belts slightly soiled and mussed leather belts, silk belts, and many others—have sold at 35c, 50c, 75c.

4.45 for $15 jackets—2d floor.



Modish medium-weight garments—just right for present wear—2 large lots at 2 small prices. A phenomenal purchase—fresh from America's leading tailors—the season's finest fashionable garments—the most remarkable values yet offered—kerseys, meltons, beavers, boucles, cheviots, etc.—all of which are properly tailored and finished.
$10 to $18 jackets for 4.45
$20 to $25 jackets for 7.45

3.75 for $5 dress skirts— splendid quality all-wool serge—cut after a late fashion—best taffeta lining, stiffening, binding, and workmanship.



75c for $1.50 W. B. corset—odd and embd.—fancy designs—plain and two-tone effects—all lengths—every size—fitting gratis.

1.29 for fine corsets—the Mandel special—hand embroidered—beautifully shaded—June bud—6 hooks—every size—fitted gratis.

25c for men's 75c neckwear. Fashionable shapes in the London band bow, club ties, graduated four-in-hand scarf, and teck scarfs—the latest creations in fine English silks and satins—thousands of new combinations in spring novelties—every shade—the most exquisite effects in fancy stripes, checks, plaids, jaspers, brocaded effects, Roman stripes, Persian and oriental designs—all new and stylish, being made from manufacturers' samples, and many of them resemble $1.00 and $1.25 ties—are sold elsewhere at 75c—main floor—Friday and Saturday—25c.



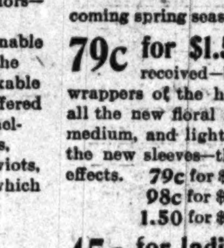
China for Friday—last days of that great sale of everything useful and ornamental in the manufacturers' sample lot of advance styles and decorations—lots ranging from 2c to $2.00.



2c for 8c decorated china trays, shell shape.
5c for 15c decorated china fruit saucers, gold edges.
7c for 20c decorated china pie or fruit plates—like cut.
7c for 25c dec. china sugar and cream sets.
10c for 25c dec. china full size oatmeal bowls.
10c for 25c dec. china tea cups and saucers.
10c for 25c delft decorated pie or fruit plates.

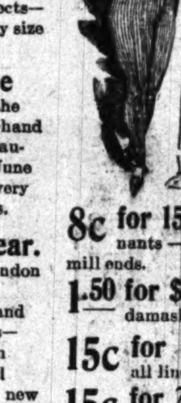
3c for 75c (doz.) tumblers, full size, best quality, fire polished.

15c for 75c veilings—on the bargain tables, main floor—1,000 pieces Tuxedo net veilings—with chenille dots, in black, brown, navy, and white—plain brussels nets—with small beaded dots and figures—and a large variety of all the most fashionable patterns for the coming spring season.



79c for $1.50 wrappers—just received—beautiful assortment of wrappers of the handsomest wash fabrics—all the new floral figures and stripes—dark, medium, and light colors—the wide skirts—the new sleeves—the new yokes and Zouave effects.
79c for $1.50 wrappers.
98c for $2.00 wrappers.
1.50 for $2.75 wrappers.

45c for ladies' $1 underwear. Clearing winter underwear—heavy ribbed wool vests—natural wool vests and pants—fine natural wool drawers—with yoke bands—ribbed merino vests and pants—heavy balbriggan tights, open or closed—most every size.



25c for 50c hosiery—just received from foreign ports—fancy stripes—black boots with tan or fancy colored tops—all black—or with white feet—new spring shade of tans—all very desirable.

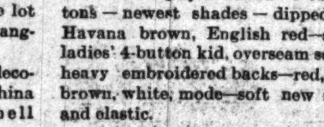
8c for 15c white goods—remnants—manufacturer's entire lot of mill ends.

1.50 for $3 table cloths—fringe damask—4th floor—Friday.

15c for 25c huck towels— all linen—hemstitched.

15c for 25c printed batistes— entire new patterns—4th floor—Friday.

79c for $1.25 kid gloves—a manufacturer's surplus of ladies' and men's kid gloves—all high grades, superior fit and workmanship—ladies' 4-button craven tan—pique sewed—4 large horn buttons—newest shades—dipped skins—tans, Havana brown, English red—spear backs—ladies' 4-button kid, overseam sewed, 3-strand heavy embroidered backs—red, oxblood, tan brown, white, mode—soft new skins—pliable and elastic.



79c for men's $1.50 gloves— a remarkable purchase of men's 1 and 2 clasp kid and dogskin gloves—4 strand heavy embroidered backs—new winter colorings.

Notions for Friday—1st floor.
1c for darning cotton, large ball.
3c for cotton tapes, black and white.
6c for hose supporters.
1c for pin sheet, containing 360 pins.
2c for hooks and eyes, various kinds.
7c for velveteen binding, 5 yard pieces.
2c for spool silk, best quality, black.
9c for pearl buttons, card of 2 dozen.
5c for pin cubes, assorted sizes pins.

→ There's Something Unusual in the Wind.

$1 $3 Women's Shoes.
3c 10c Challis.
69c $1¼ Women's Wrappers.
18c 50c Night Gowns
$1.48 $5 Jackets.
$1.48 $5 Dress Skirts.
95c $5 Women's Capes.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

5c 30c White Goods Rem'ts.
4c 7c Indigo Blue Calico.
3c 12½c Wash Goods Remnants
34c 75c Corsets.
2c 10c Towel Remnants.
12½c 25c Men's Hose.
25c 75c Winter Underwear.

"A Basement War of Prices!"

Such as has never before been seen in the commercial world. In short, there is something *unusual* in the wind today—Bargain Friday—in the Economy Basement Store

$1½, $1¼, $1 Dress Remn'ts— fully 4 thousand good, useful lengths—for waists and skirts and full dress patterns—a choice collection from the main floor—new bourettes, cheviots, mixtures, English suitings, checks, silk and woolen mixtures, pebble cloths, Scotch cheviots, French novelties, lace effects, three great divisions for Friday. 10c 20c 30c

$2, $1½ & $1 Bl'k Dress Rem'ts A more than usually fetching lot for Friday—all of them recent accumulations—all desirable fabrics—all good lengths from a waist piece to a dress pattern—new jacquards, serges, mohair brilliantines, Clay diagonals, Sicilians, glace and many others—three lots for Friday—worth to $2. 18c 24c 44c

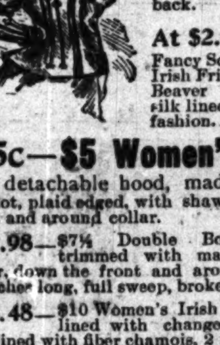
At 12c—40c Silk Challis—Imported Silk Striped Wool Challis—navy and black grounds, with dainty floral effects and figures—40c imported Challis Friday at 12c.

At 3c—10c Challis. 2,000 yards new spring 1897 Challis—pretty figures and floral effects—10c Challis Friday at 3c.

Linings—First Sale of Its Kind in the basement—the sequel to last Monday's stupendous main-floor lining sale.
At 6c—12½c quality Fast Black Taffeta, yard wide.
At 7½c—15c Black Rustling Taffeta, yard wide.
At 9c—18c Silk-Finished Taffeta, black and colors, yard wide.
At 7½c—15c and 20c Plain and Fancy Figured Silesia.
At 8c—15c new 1897 Organdy Dress Linings, new spring shades.
At 12½c—30c genuine French Haircloth.
At 17c—35c real Horsehair Haircloth.
At 21c—40c Resilient French and Herringbone Haircloth.
At 9c—20c Fast Black Moreen Skirting, yard wide.
At 17c—30c fancy Striped Rustling Moreen.
At 6½c—15c Black Canvas Facing.
At 9½c—20c and 25c pure linen Black and Colored Linen Canvas.
At 8½c—18c Moire Percalines, fast black and colors, yard wide.
At 5c—12½c Plain and Cross Bar Crinolines, black and colors.
At 9½c—18c best Black Silk Finished Crinolines.

Lining Remnants.
At 2c—The accumulation from last Monday's sale, a vast lot of useful lengths, including Haircloths, Taffetas, Canvas, Silesia, Percaline, Cambric, etc., worth to 30c, at 11c, 7c, 4c and 2c.

At $1.45—$5 Women's Jackets. Cheviot and broadcloth lined and faced with satin, double-breasted styles—large buttons—high storm collars.



At $2.45—$10 Brown Blue Boucle and Beaver Jackets—shield and fly fronts—high slashed collar—new sleeves and back.
At $2.95—$15 Empire style Fancy Scotch Mixtures, Irish Frieze, Covert and Beaver Cloths—some silk lined. Very latest fashion.

At 95c—$5 Women's Capes with detachable hood, made of Scotch cheviot, plaid edged, with shawl fringe down front and around collar.
At $2.98—$7½ Double Boucle Capes—trimmed with marten fur high collar, down the front and around top—cape 30 inches long, full sweep, broken sizes.
At $3.48—$10 Women's Irish Frieze Capes, lined with changeable silk and interlined with fiber chamois, 2 rows of inlaid velvet on collar, Empire plaited front, ten rows silk stitching all around.

At 98c—$4 Dress Skirts. Black Figured Mohair, Brilliantine, Serge, Camel's Hair and Mirror Moire, lined throughout with heavy taffeta, deep velvet binding, full width, worth to $8¾, at $4.98, $3¾, $2.98, $1.98, $1.48, and 98c.
At $1.48—$5 Dress Skirts, fancy check and novelty material, some with combination belts and satchel attachment—green, brown, blue effect, lined with taffeta velvet, hemmed, 4½ yards wide, worth to $5, at $2.98 and $1.48.

At 77c—$2¼ Mackintoshes, for misses and children, in serge and wide wale stripe, with large single cape, sizes 34 to 52.
At $1¾—$5½ Mackintoshes, for women, in black and navy blue wool serge, fancy checked and plaid linings, double and single detached capes, velvet collar, full sweep, worth to $5½, at $2.48 and $1¾.

At 25c—75c Emb'd Flannels. 500 Manufacturer's Mill Ends Silk Embroidered White Flannels, newest designs, hemstitched and scalloped effects, some worth to $1½, 3 lots at 69c, 43c and 25c.

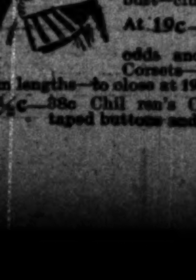
At 15c—50c Night Gowns— good muslin—lace trimmed.



At 7c—25c Women's Corset Covers—perfect fitting.
At 15c—35c Good Muslin Drawers—deep cambric umbrella ruffle.
At 10c—35c Nurses' Lawn Aprons—deep hem and tucks—slightly soiled.
At 15c—50c Lawn Aprons—lace trimmed—soiled.
At 33c—$1 Women's Striped Flannelette Gowns.
At 59c—$1½ Good Muslin Gowns—Hubbard and Empire styles—lace and embroidery trimmed—full length and width.

At $1—$6 Waists—Fancy Silk and Velvet Waists, plaid and plain colors.
At 19c—$1 Flannelette Dressing Sacques, large sailor collar—slightly soiled.
At 69c—$1½ Black Quilted Satin Petticoats nicely bound with braid.
At 45c—$1¼ Seersucker Petticoats, full gathered ruffle.
At 12½c—50c Women's Fancy Knit Underskirts.
At 95c—$6 Children's Wool Dresses, cashmere and flannel, desirable colors and good styles.
At 69c—$1½ Percale and Gingham Wrappers and House Dresses, fancy braid and embroidery trimmed, slightly soiled.
At 98c—$2½ Fancy Lawn Print and Percale Wrappers, light and dark colors, new spring styles.
At 39c—$1 Flannelette Wrappers, good colors, full sizes.

At 34c—$1 and 75c Corsets, coutil and sateen, in all sizes, cluster bones, double side steels, extra long waisted—Friday at 34c.



At 69c—$1½ W. C. C.—Henderson's, Thomson's, and Warner's Corsets—complete assortment seconds—regularly $1½—Friday at 69c.
At 49c—$1 Handsome Embroidered Corsets—violet effect—long tapering waist—high bust—cluster bones.
At 19c—75c Mrs. Samples Corsets—odds and ends & soiled Corsets—long, short, and medium lengths—to close at 19c.
At 12½c—38c Children's Corded Waists—taped buttons and buttonholes.

Silk Remnants, 13c, 23c, 48c.
At 13c Fancy Silks, worth to $2½ yard—extraordinary grand Friday gathering—fashionable Pompadour Brocades—Warp-Print Jacquards—Satin Damas—Brocaded Taffetas—Striped
At 23c Taffetas—plain black and white Jap Silks—silks worth up to $2½ yard,
At 48c culled from the main floor—go to the basement Friday at 48c, 23c, and 13c.

½ Price Black Silk Remnants. Great Bargain Friday Silk Movement of Choice Black Moire Velours, Black Satin Duchesse, Black Brocaded Gros Grains, Black Moire Faconne, Plain Black Taffetas, and every other fashionable weave, at
½ Price & Under ½ Price.

At 13c—50c Wash Silks. Striped, Checked and Corded Wash Silks, Natural Pongee Silks, Black China Silks, Plain White Jap Silks, 50c silks in the basement today at 19c and 13c.

At $1—$3 Women's Shoes— all famous makes—best of shoemaking—Ladies' Welt Walking Boots—Ladies' Fine Dress Boots—up-to-date lasts—newest toes and tips—new, fresh, fashionable and in all sizes—perfect fitting—another of those S. & M. famous basement shoe sales—$5, $4, $3, $2½ and $2 Shoes at $2 and $1.



At $1.88—$6 & $5 Boys' Suits. Strictly All-Wool Suits, in fancy Scotch mixtures, tweeds and cassimeres, not left-overs, but new early spring clothing never before shown—a great purchase of a manufacturer's sample spring line—$6 and $5 suits at $1.88.



At 45c—$1 Boys' Knee Pants—all-wool tweeds and cassimeres—substantially made.

At 59c—$1½, $1¼ & $1 Shirts— Men's Laundered Colored Dress Shirts finest imported Madras Shirts, imported Zephyr Shirts, French Percale Shirts, some with two pairs, some with one pair of detached cuffs, short bosoms, plaited bosoms, regular length bosoms, new plaid effects, checks, stripes—figures—in blues, pinks, greens, tans and black and white—some subject to trifling manufacturer's imperfections—a thread dropped here or there or an oil stain, absolutely nothing to impair fit, look or wear—sizes 14 to 17, at 59c.



25c—50c White Shirts.
At 25c—50c Men's White Unlaundered Dress Shirts—felled seams—properly made, perfect fit—all sizes.
At 17c—50c, 35c, 25c Men's Web Suspenders—strongly made—good wearing—dark and medium light and webs.
At 12½c—25c Men's Fast Black and Tan Cotton Hose—full regular made and imported goods—all sizes.
At 19c—50c Men's Natural Shirts and Drawers—winter weight—few sizes missing—today to close at 19c.
At 39c—$1 Men's Derby Ribbed Heavy Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—just the thing for early spring wear.
At 49c—$1 Men's Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts—manufacturer's samples—all extra quality muslin—fast color trimmings.

At 89c—$3 Fedoras—a wholesale hatter's entire stock at 33 cents on the dollar—best French fur felt (not wool) Fedoras—stitched raw edges—leather sweat bands—latest shapes and shades—brown, blue, pearl, black—$3 fashionable Fedoras for 89c.



Winter Underwear Clearing —Odd lots, broken sizes manufacturers samples—all reliable fine goods.
At 25c—75c Women's Natural Wool Vests—heavy Fleeced Balbriggan Vests and Pants—Children's Heavy Union Suits—Children's Wool Vests and Pants—Women's Odd Union Suits, etc.—$1, 75c, 50c values at 25c.
At 50c—$1¼ Women's Fine Natural Wool Vests and Drawers—Scarlet Wool Vests and Drawers—White Wool Vests and Drawers—Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Vests and Drawers—Black Wool Tights—Odd Wool Union Suits—Children's Wool Union Suits—Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, etc.—$1½, $1¼, $1 values at 50c.

At 9c—15c Women's Hose— Fast black—cotton, plain or fleece lined.
At 15c—25c Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose—full regular made—fine imported goods.
At 19c—35c Women's Fast Black Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose—extra elastic top.
At 12½c—25c Children's Fast Black Ribbed Wool Hose or heavy ribbed Cotton Hose—all sizes.
At 19c—35c Boys' Extra Heavy Fast Black Ribbed Bicycle Hose—double knees, heels and toes—sizes 7 to 10.

Chinaware Chances. 4th Floor, State-st.

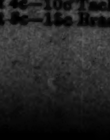


At 4c—10c Oatmeal Bowls.
At 5c—15c Sauce, Preserve, and Jelly Dishes.
At 9c—18c Fruit and Dessert Plates and Cups and Saucers.
At 12c—29c Candy Trays, Cracker Jars, Preserve Dishes, and Olive Dishes.
At 15c—35c Teacups and Saucers—After-Dinner Cups and Saucers—Dessert Plates and Fruit Plates.
At 19c—Tea Cups and Saucers—Nut—Bone—Dessert and Fruit Plates.
At 23c—50c French China Fruit or Nut Dishes—hand painted.
At 39c—75c Delft Decorated Comb and Brush Trays—Ice Cream Trays—Oyster Bowls, and Cuspidors.

House-Furnishing Helps. Wabash-av. Basement Store.
At $1.10—$2½ Gas Heating Stove with star burner—will heat 12x12 room with the thermometer 10 below zero—larger sizes for bigger rooms at proportionately low prices.
At 3c—Best patent end mohair covered Tubing for gas stoves—warranted not to leak or smell, per foot, 3c.



At 23c—The celebrated 50c Valley Clothes Bar.
At 10c—25c large heavy bright wire Dish Drainers.
At 5c—10c extra thick, double twisted wire Potato Masher, heavy handle.
At 4c—Wire Tea Pot Stands, bright plated, will not rust.
At 5c—10c Chopping bowls.



At 1c each—1,000 rolls Toilet Paper.
At 10c—35c long handle basswood Snow Shovels, steel plate riveted across back of blade.
At 19c—50c full Club Skates.
At 7c—15c japanned Cuspidors.
At 12c—25c Blue and White Tea Tiles.
At 4c—10c Tack Hammers.
At 3c—15c Brass Picture Chains.

A Linen Sensation. In the Friday bargain basement where all sensations occur.
At 2c—10c Toweling, remnants, Glass, Barnsley and Russia Toweling, worth to 10c, remnants at 7½c, 5c and 2c.
At 5c—12c Turkish Towels, Soiled Bleached and Cream Turkish Towels, worth to 35c, at 15c, 10c and 5c.
At $4.95—$10 Soiled Table Sets, cloths 2 to 3 yards, and one dozen Napkins to match, worth $7 to $10, at, per set, $4.95.
At $2½—Soiled Fringed Damask Table Sets, cloths 2¼ to 3 yards long, and one dozen Napkins to match, plain white or fancy borders, worth $2½ to $5, at, per set, $2.39 and $1¼.
At 10c—50 Remnants Table Damask, bleached and cream, worth to $1, a 39c, 19c and 10c.
At 75c—$1¼ Napkins, odd half-dozens and one dozen lots, Bleached Damask Napkins, worth to $2½, at $1.35, 98c and 75c.

At 4c—50c Lace Remnants. The phenomenal selling of the week has accumulated hundreds of remnants and odds and ends of Wash Laces—Trimming Laces—Black Laces—Cream Laces—Linen Laces—up to $1 yard—everything goes in the basement Friday at 13c, 9c, 6c and 4c.

Friday's Basement Notions.
At 1c—Three Spools Cotton—well-known make.
At 1c—Three Cards Darning Cotton.
At 2c—10c Cards Patent Hooks and Eyes.
At 3c—Bunch of Featherstitch Braid—soiled.
At 12c—Worth to 65c—all kinds of Women's and Children's Hose Supporters.
At 8c—Velveteen Binding—4-yard bunch.
At 5c—25c Scissors and Shears.
At 3c—10c Wood Darners.
At 3c—Marshall's Linen Thread.
At 8c—15c Pins—large cube.

At 4½c—Sheeting Remnants Standard Quality Bleached Muslin and Sheetings, including Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale.
At 6½c—10c White Cambric, yard wide, soft finish.
At 12½c—Bleached Pepperell Sheetings, 8-4.
At 8½c—Bleached Pepperell Sheetings, 5-4.
At 28c—40c Bleached Muslin Sheets, extra stout, single bed size.
At 30c—45c Bleached Muslin Sheets, 2x2¼ yds.
At 37½c—50c Bleached Muslin Sheets, extra stout, 2x2½.

At 39c—$1 Hemst'ched Linens, linen finish—slightly soiled hand drawn Sheets, linen finish, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, worth to $1.
At 5c—10c Pillow Cases, bleached muslin, plain and hemstitched, all sizes, worth to 18c—four lots, at 12½c, 10c, 7½c and 5c.

At 33c—85c Toilet Quilts.
At 69c—$1¼ Soiled Toilet Quilts.
At 5c—10c Soiled Towels.
At 19c—50c Remnants Table Padding.
At 3c—10c Soiled Doilies.

At $3.39—$6½ Drapery. Artistic Festoon Drapery, made of reversible tapestry trimmed with heavy tassel fringe to fit 5 or 6 foot openings—complete ready to hang, including pole, for $3.39.

At $4¼—$7½ Drapery. Handsome Hangings—3 large festoon designs—made of rich tapestry, trimmed with double head fringe—complete ready to hang for $4¾.

At 12c—18c Art Denims. All colors—first grade, not seconds—actual value 18c—Friday at 12c.

At $1.19—$2 Comforters. Large size Silkaline Comforts, filled with finest white carded cotton—worth double—$1.69 and $1.19.

At $3¾—$5 Blankets. California Pure Wool, both warp and filling, 11-4 size.

At 2c—25c Linen Doilies. Cleaning up a lot of Stamped Linen Doilies and Centers—worth 50c—at 15c, 8c, 5c and 2c.
At 10c—25c Japanese Pillow Tops.
At 25c—50c Tray Cloths.
At 15c—30c Tinted Table Covers, with fringe.

At 39c—$3 Lace Curtains— Wabash-av., through to State-st. Making room for spring arrivals, clearing all the odds and ends, clearing all the regular lines left from recent sales.
At 39c—Odd Lace Curtains, worth to $3¼ and $4 a pair.
At 95c—Odd Lace Curtains, worth $6 & $7½ pr.
At $1¼ (pair)—$3 Lace Curtains.
At 10c—Lace Curtain remnants and Curtain Ends, worth as high as $6 a pair.

At 7c—12½c German Indigo Blue Calico.
At 4c—7c Indigo Blue Calico.
At 7½c—15c Henrietta Cloth, soft finish.
At 9½c—18c New Spring Dress Plaids.
At 3c—Remnants Wash Goods, worth to 12½c.
At 5c—Remnants Wash Goods, worth to 15c.
At 8c—Remnants White Goods, worth to 20c.
At 10c—Remnants White Goods, worth to 30c.

At 25c—$1½ & $1 Kid Gloves. Limited quantity fine grade Kid Gloves—slightly damaged, but have been carefully mended—all sizes—black and nearly all colors—also complete assortment desirable 4-button Glace Kid Gloves—fancy embroidered in black and combinations—large pearl or metal buttons—made up of the remnants of desirable lines and mended gloves which have hitherto sold at $1 to $1½—at 43c and 25c.

At 5c—50c Veils. A Friday basement wonder—big line of fine Tuxedo, Brussels, Maline, and Fancy Net Veils—black, white, brown, navy—worth to 50c, at 5c.

At 2c—25c Embroideries. Useful short lengths and odd pieces—broken sets and so forth in fine embroideries—big assortment goes to the basement Friday.
At 2c—Embroidery worth to 15c.
At 5c—Embroidery worth to 25c.
At 9c—Embroidery worth to 50c.

At 3c—20c Handkerchiefs— Upward of 300 dozen, soiled, mussed and tumbled during the recent big sales—a Friday basement clean-up.
At 3c—Handkerchiefs worth to 20c.
At 5c—Handkerchiefs worth to 35c.

At 19c—75c Leather Goods. Combination Books, Clasp Books, Purses, Chatelaine Bags, etc.—were to 75c, at 19c.
At 5c—15c Calf Leather Change Purses.
At 15c—50c Imported Leather Change Purses—variety of fancy leathers inlaid with some cameos.

At 19c—50c Belts— Real leather in blacks, tans, greens and other shades.

At 10c—$1 Jewelry—clearing up a big mixed lot of Link Buttons—Brooches—Hat Pins—Stick Pins—Garter Clasps with sterling silver name plates—dozens of other useful and pretty pieces—some 14 carat gold filled—some sterling silver—some set with jewels—25c, 50c, 75c and $1 jewelry—Friday at 10c.

At 5c—25c Hdkf. Extracts. 12 entirely new varieties—very fragrant and lasting—Friday at 5c an ounce.
At 2c—Cake 10c Balsam Tolu Toilet Soap.
At 2c—Cake; 6c a box—12 cakes the box.
At 6c—15c Full Strength Ammonia.
At 4c—James S. Kirk's American Family.
At 4c—James S. Kirk's 7-oz. bar.
At 12c—Large Bottle Witch Hazel.
At 15c—Bar White or Green Castile.
At 15c—50c High-Grade Toilet popular odors—clearing sale.
At 4c—Cake Ivory Soap.
At 10c—Large Chamois Skins.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Sold by the Makers Only
FACTORY PRICES.
Easy Terms if Desired.
WABASH AV. cor. Jackson St.
Factory Boston. Est. 1839.

195 STATE-ST.
That's the number of our New Shoe Store—next door to Peacock's. Watch for our opening day announcement
FOREMAN & CO.

WEBER PIANOS
258-260 Wabash-av.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
TODAY AT 10 A. M.
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION for account of Fire Underwriters, at Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, the salvage of
Supply Department Board of Education, Chicago, consisting of
300 TONS SCHOOL STATIONERY,
in Foolscap, Spelling and Copy Blocks, Drawing and Note Paper.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Sterling Furniture Co.
GEO. S. POPPERS, Sole Prop'r,
90 and 92 West Madison-st.
FEBRUARY SALE
25% DISCOUNT
FOR CASH OR CREDIT.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

VOLUME L

REPUBLICAN

National Chairman … portant

THEY BELIEVE

Many Go So Far as … Sena

FEW EXPRESS P

Reported from Canton T

WILL ALLOW THE S

The following message … day, to the principal daily … publican papers in the St … their replies are give below …

Please wire The Trib … on Ohio Senatorial qu … Gov. Bushnell appoin … why? Should some o … pointed, and why? Pl … erence.

A Canton dispatch state … the Foraker-Bushnell fac … for the statement tonight … nell has finally decided to … sion of the Ohio Legislatu … election of National Chair … information is said to … Zanesville, where the Gove … majority of the Legislatu … Hanna's election. The G … out, according to the F … whichever way he moves …

It is said that if he wi … Hanna Senator Sherman … If he insists on appointin … Senator Sherman will b … same way. Accordingly … have come to the conclu … way to save his own re … Federal patronage for his … Legislature take the matt … and stand the blame for … tle it.

The following dispatche … as the press is concerned … decidedly in the lead in th …

MANY EDITORS FOR …

Believe His Services … title Him to a Se … Senate.

The following papers … Hanna as the successor o … the United States Senate: …

Akron Beacon and …

Ashland Ga…

Auglaize Rep…

Bucyrus Jou…

Bellefontaine …

Berea Adv…

Bowling Green …

Bryan P…

Bellevue …

Canton Rep…

Chillicothe …

Columbus Sta…

Cardington Ind…

Chardon Rep…